

C 6885-1-V

\$13.95

CATHOLIC ALMANAC

**The Most Complete One-Volume
Encyclopedia Of Facts And Information
On The Catholic Church**



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Index	4-31	Ecumenical Reports	287-90
Special Reports	32-60	Judaism	290-91
Pope John Paul in India	32-35	Catholic-Jewish Relations	291-93
Pope John Paul's Visit to Colombia and Saint Lucia	35-37	Islam	293-94
Pope John Paul at the Synagogue of Rome	37-39	Non-Abrahamic Religions	294
The Holy Spirit in the Church and the World: Encyclical Letter	39-43	Glossary	295-331
Synod of Bishops: Extraordinary Assembly, 1985	43-45	The Church in Countries	332-65
Abortion-Related Court Decisions ...	45-47	Catholic World Statistics	365-66
The Curran Controversy	47-51	The Church in Troubled Areas	366
Life and Death Questions	51-53	Episcopal Conferences	367-69
The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace: A Methodist Pastoral Letter	53-54	International Catholic Organizations ..	370-72
Sects: Vatican Report	54-56	The Catholic Church in Canada	373-83
Liberation Theology II: Christian Freedom and Liberation	56-60	Missionaries to the Americas	384-86
News Events (October 1985 to September 1986) ...	61-106	History, Chronology of the Church in the U.S.	387-405
Pope John Paul II	107-09	Church-State Supreme Court Decisions	405-10
Dates, Events in Church History	110-20	U.S. Hierarchy, Jurisdictions	410-20
Ecumenical Councils	120-22	Catholic Population of U.S., Other Statistics	421-30
Popes	123-33	Cathedrals, Minor Basilicas, Chancery Offices	430-35
Popes of the 20th Century	128-33	National Conference of Catholic Bishops, U.S. Catholic Conference ..	435-38
Canonizations	133-35	State Catholic Conferences	438-39
Encyclicals	135-40	Biographies of American Bishops	439-64
Hierarchy of the Catholic Church	141-44	American Bishops of the Past	465-80
Synod of Bishops	143-44	Black Catholics	480-81
Roman Curia	144-51	Hispanics	481-82
Cardinals	151-67	Religious, Men and Women	483-510
Representatives of the Holy See	167-70	Organizations of Religious	510-11
Diplomats at the Vatican	170-71	Secular Institutes	511-13
U.S.-Vatican Relations	171-72	Secular Orders	514
Vatican City	173-75	Missionary Activity of the Church	514-18
Doctrine of the Catholic Church	176-204	Catholic Education, U.S.	518-31
Constitution on the Church	176-79	Statistics	519-23
The Pope, Teaching Authority, Collegiality	179-80	Colleges and Universities	524-28
Constitution on Revelation	180-83	Diocesan and Interdiocesan Seminaries	529-31
The Bible	183-93	Pontifical Universities, Institutes	531-34
Apostles and Evangelists	193-95	Pontifical Academy of Sciences	534-35
Fathers and Doctors	195-97	Social Services	535-52
Social Doctrine	199-204	Facilities for Retired and Aged	536-44
The Challenge of Peace	204-06	Facilities for Handicapped	545-50
Liturgy	207-20	Retreats, Renewal Programs	552-58
The Mass	210-13	Lay Persons and Their Apostolate	559-70
Liturgical Developments	215-20	Special Apostolates	560-63
Sacraments	221-35	Associations, Movements, Societies	563-70
Permanent Diaconate	228	Communications	571-92
Marriage Doctrine	229-32	Catholic Periodicals in U.S.	571-81
Church Calendar	236-48	Foreign Catholic Periodicals	581-82
Saints	248-58	Catholic Writers' Market	582-85
The Mother of Jesus	258-61	Radio, Television, Theatre	586-87
Apparitions of Mary	262	Communications Offices	587-91
Eastern Catholic Churches	263-70	Publishers	591-92
Separated Eastern Churches	271-72	Shrines and Places of Historical Interest	592-95
Eastern Ecumenism	272	Honors and Awards	595-99
Protestant Churches	273-78	American Catholic Awards	596-99
Ecumenism	278-90	Deaths	599-600
Ecumenical Dialogues	281-87		

THE CHURCH IN COUNTRIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

(Principal sources for statistics: *Statistical Yearbook of the Church*, 1983 (the most recent edition available at press time); *Annuario Pontificio*, 1986. Figures are as of Jan. 1, 1984, or Jan. 1 of the year indicated. For 1986 events, see Index entries for individual countries.)

Abbreviation code: archd. — archdiocese; dioc. — diocese; ap. ex. — apostolic exarchate; prel. — prelatute; abb. — abbacy; r.a. — vicariate apostolic; p.a. — prefecture apostolic; a.a. — apostolic administration; mil. vic. — military vicariate; card. — cardinal; abp. — archbishops; nat. — native; bp. — bishops (diocesan and titular); priests (dioc. — diocesan or secular priests; rel. — those belonging to religious orders); p.d. — permanent deacons; sem. — major seminarians, diocesan and religious; bros. — brothers; srs. — sisters; bap. — baptisms; Caths. — Catholic population; tot. pop. — total population.

Afghanistan: People's Republic in south-central Asia; capital, Kabul. Christianity antedated Moslem conquest in the seventh century but was overcome by it. All inhabitants are subject to the law of Islam. Christian missionaries are prohibited. Population (est.), 15,540,000.

Albania: Communist people's republic in the Balkans, bordering the Adriatic Sea; capital, Tirana. Christianity was introduced before the middle of the fourth century. The Byzantine-Rite Church broke from unity with Rome following the schism of 1054. A large percentage of the population was forcibly Islamized following the invasion (15th century) and long centuries of occupation by the Ottoman Turks. At the time of the communist take-over in 1945, an estimated 68 per cent of the population was Moslem; 19 per cent, Orthodox and 13 per cent, Roman Catholic. The Catholic Church prevailed in the north. It fell victim, as did all religions, to systematic persecution by the government: non-Albanian missionaries were expelled; death, prison sentences and other repressive measures were enacted against church personnel and laity; Catholic schools and churches were closed and used for other purposes, and lines of communication with the Holy See were cut off. In 1967, the government, declaring it had eliminated all religion in the country, proclaimed itself the first atheist state in the world. Despite this, there are reports of a clandestine Catholic community in the country.

Archd., 2; dioc., 3; abb., 1; a.a. 1; bp., 3 (impeded). Tot. pop. (1982 est.), 2,800,000.

Algeria: Republic in northwest Africa; capital, Algiers. Christianity, introduced at an early date, succumbed to Vandal devastation in the fifth century and Moslem conquest in 709, but survived for centuries in small communities into the 12th century. Missionary work was unsuccessful except in service to traders, military personnel and captives along the coast. Church organization was established after the French gained control of the terri-

tory in the 1830s. A large number of Catholics were among the estimated million Europeans who left the country after it secured independence from France July 5, 1962. Islam is the state religion. Algeria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; card., 1; abp., 1; bp., 3 parishes, 82; priests, 179 (77 dioc., 102 rel.); p.d., 3; sem., 2; bros., 21; srs., 464; bap., 47; Caths., 62,710 (.3%); tot. pop., 21,000,000. (1985)

Andorra: Autonomous principality in the Pyrenees, under the rule of co-princes — the French head of state and the bishop of Urgel, Spain; capital, Andorra la Vella. Christianity was introduced at an early date. Catholicism is the state religion. The principality is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Spanish diocese of Urgel.

Parishes, 7; priests, 18 (13 dioc., 5 rel.); srs., 21; bap., 448; Caths., 38,000 (95%); tot. pop., 40,000.

Angola: People's Republic in West Africa; capital, Luanda. Evangelization by Catholic missionaries, dating from about 1570, reached high points in the 17th and 18th centuries. Independence from Portugal in 1975 left the Church with a heavy loss of personnel when about half of the foreign missionaries fled the country. Two ecclesiastical provinces were established in 1977; all but two of the hierarchy are Angolan; the first Angolan cardinal (Alexandre do Nascimento) was named in 1983. Angola has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 3; dioc., 11; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 11 (9 nat.); parishes, 231; priests, 292 (92 dioc., 200 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 153; bros., 46; srs., 745; catechists, 9,553; bap., 78,658; Caths., 3,980,000 (47.7%); tot. pop., 8,340,000.

Anguilla: Self-governing British island territory in the Caribbean; capital, The Valley. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of St. John's-Basseterre diocese, Antigua. Statistics included in St. Christopher (St. Kitts)-Nevis.

Antigua and Barbuda: Independent (1981) Caribbean island nation; capital, St. John's, Antigua.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 2; priests, 5 (2 dioc., 3 rel.); sem., 1; bros., 6; srs., 7; bap., 70; Caths., 7,000 (8.7%); tot. pop., 80,000.

Arabian Peninsula: Christianity, introduced in various parts of the peninsula in early Christian centuries, succumbed to Islam in the seventh century. The native population is entirely Moslem. The only Christians are foreign workers mainly from the Philippines, India and Korea. Most of the peninsula is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Vicariate Apostolic of Arabia with its seat in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. The area has an apostolic delegate (to the Red Sea Region). See individual countries: Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, North Yemen, and South Yemen.

Argentina: Republic in southeast South America, bordering on the Atlantic; capital, Buenos Aires. Priests were with the Magellan exploration party and the first Mass in the country was celebrated Apr. 1, 1519. Missionary work began in the 1530s, diocesan organization in the late 1540s, and effective evangelization about 1570. Independence from Spain was proclaimed in 1816. Since its establishment in the country, the Church has been influenced by Spanish cultural and institutional forces, antagonistic liberalism, government interference and opposition; the latter reached a climax during the last five years of the first presidency of Juan Peron (1946-1955). Widespread human rights violations including the disappearance of thousands of people marked the period of military rule from 1976 to December, 1983, when an elected civilian government took over. The bishops' conference published in book form in September, 1983, communiques they had sent to the military government during those years concerning human right abuses. Catholicism is the state religion. Argentina maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 13; *dioc.*, 45; *prel.*, 3; *ap. ex.*, 1 (for Armenians of Latin America); *ord.*, 1; *mil. vic.*; *card.*, 3; *abp.*, 14; *bp.*, 69; *parishes*, 2,234; *priests*, 5,496 (2,588 *dioc.*, 2,908 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 55; *sem.*, 1,940; *bros.*, 1,159; *srs.*, 12,709; *bap.*, 607,864; *Caths.*, 27,507,000 (92.8%); *tot. pop.*, 29,630,000

Australia: Commonwealth; island continent southeast of Asia; capital, Canberra. The first Catholics in the country were Irish under penal sentence, 1795-1804; the first public Mass was celebrated May 15, 1803. Official organization of the Church dates from 1820. The country was officially removed from mission status in March, 1976. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1973.

Archd., 7; *dioc.* (1986), 23; *mil. vic.*; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 9; *bp.*, 38; *parishes*, 1,423; *priests*, 3,843 (2,291 *dioc.*, 1,552 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 8; *sem.*, 432; *bros.*, 2,137; *srs.*, 11,094; *bap.*, 4,183,000; *Caths.*, 4,183,000 (27.2%); *tot. pop.* 15,370,000.

Austria: Republic in central Europe; capital, Vienna. Christianity was introduced by the end of the third century, strengthened considerably by conversion of the Bavarians from about 600, and firmly established in the second half of the eighth century. Catholicism survived and grew stronger as the principal religion in the country in the post-Reformation period, but suffered from Josephinism in the 18th century. Although liberated from much government harassment in the aftermath of the Revolution of 1848, it came under pressure again some 20 years later in the Kulturkampf. During this time the Church became involved with a developing social movement. The Church faced strong opposition from Socialists after World War I and suffered persecution from 1938 to 1945 during the Nazi regime. Some Church-state matters are regulated by a concordat originally concluded in 1934. Austria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; *dioc.*, 7; *abb.*, 1; *ord.*, 1; *mil.*

vic.; *card.*, 2; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 14; *parishes*, 3,069; *priests*, 5,820 (3,410 *dioc.*, 2,410 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 140; *sem.*, 649; *bros.*, 599; *srs.*, 10,431; *bap.*, 80,788; *Caths.*, 6,569,000 (87%); *tot. pop.*, 7,550,000.

Azores: North Atlantic island group 750 miles west of Portugal, of which it is part. Christianity was introduced in the second quarter of the 15th century. The diocese of Angra was established in 1534.

Dioc., 1 (*suff. of Lisbon, Portugal*), *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 181; *priests*, 199 (191 *dioc.*, 8 *rel.*); *sem.*, 37; *bros.*, 15; *srs.*, 258; *bap.*, 5,761; *Caths.*, 254,043; *tot. pop.*, 255,432 (1985).

Bahamas: Independent (July 10, 1973) island group consisting of some 700 (30 inhabited) small islands southeast of Florida and north of Cuba; capital, Nassau. On Oct. 12, 1492, Columbus landed on one of these islands, where the first Mass was celebrated in the New World. Organization of the Catholic Church in the Bahamas dates from about the middle of the 19th century. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 29; *priests*, 45 (12 *dioc.*, 33 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 4; *sem.*, 3; *bros.*, 6; *srs.*, 51; *catechists*, 218; *bap.*, 1,542; *Caths.*, 50,000 (22.7%); *tot. pop.*, 220,000.

Bahrain: Island state in Persian Gulf; capital, Manama. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Priests, 3 (*rel.*); *bap.*, 316; *Caths.*, 9,000; *tot. pop.*, 400,000.

Balearcic Islands: Spanish province consisting of an island group in the western Mediterranean. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Bangladesh: Formerly the eastern portion of Pakistan. Officially constituted as a separate nation Dec. 16, 1971; capital, Dacca (Dhaka). Islam is the principal religion; freedom of religion is granted. There were Jesuit, Dominican and Augustinian missionaries in the area in the 16th century. A vicariate apostolic (of Bengali) was established in 1834; the hierarchy was erected in 1950. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1972.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 3; *abp.*, 1 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 3 (*nat.*); *parishes*, 53; *priests*, 179 (53 *dioc.*, 126 *rel.*); *sem.*, 129; *bros.*, 50; *srs.*, 633; *catechists*, 953; *charit. inst.*, 172; *bap.*, 5,256; *Caths.* (1985), 174,113 (.17%); *tot. pop.* 102,075,000.

Barbados: Parliamentary democracy (independent since 1966), easternmost of the Caribbean islands; capital, Bridgetown. About 70 per cent of the people are Anglicans. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 7; *priests*, 9 (2 *dioc.*, 7 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 2; *sem.*, 4; *bros.*, 5; *srs.*, 27; *bap.*, 233; *Caths.*, 11,000 (4%); *tot. pop.*, 250,000.

Belgium: Constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe; capital, Brussels. Christianity was introduced about the first quarter of the fourth century and major evangelization was completed about 730. During the rest of the medieval period the Church had firm diocesan and parochial organ-

ization, generally vigorous monastic life, and influential monastic and cathedral schools. Lutherans and Calvinists made some gains during the Reformation period but there was a strong Catholic restoration in the first half of the 17th century, when the country was under Spanish rule. Jansenism disturbed the Church from about 1640 into the 18th century. Josephinism, imposed by an Austrian regime, hampered the Church late in the same century. Repressive and persecutory measures were enforced during the Napoleonic conquest. Freedom came with separation of Church and state in the wake of the Revolution of 1830, which ended the reign of William I. Thereafter, the Church encountered serious problems with philosophical liberalism and political socialism. Catholics have long been engaged in strong educational, social and political movements. Except for one five-year period (1880-1884), Belgium has maintained diplomatic relations with Vatican City since 1835.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 7; *mil. vic.*; *card.*, 3; *priests*, 12,027 (7,486 *dioc.*, 4,541 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 263; *sem.*, 415; *bros.*, 2,236; *srs.*, 29,225; *char. it. inst.*, 1,140; *bap.*, 102,297; *Caths.*, 8,991,000 (91.2%); *tot. pop.*, 9,860,000.

Belize (formerly British Honduras): Independent (Sept. 21, 1981) republic on east coast of Central America; capital, Belmopan. Its history has points in common with Guatemala, where evangelization began in the 16th century. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1983.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 12; *priests*, 36 (13 *dioc.*, 23 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 2; *bros.*, 10; *srs.*, 85; *catechists*, 307; *bap.*, 3,144; *Caths.*, 99,528 (61.8%); *tot. pop.*, 161,000 (1985).

Benin (formerly Dahomey): People's republic in west Africa, bordering on the Atlantic; capital, Porto Novo. Missionary work was very limited from the 16th to the 18th centuries. Effective evangelization dates from 1861. The hierarchy was established in 1955. The majority of Christians are Catholics. Benin maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 5; *card.*, 1 (*nat.*); *abp.*, 2 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 5 (*nat.*); *parishes*, 120; *priests*, 185 (99 *dioc.*, 86 *rel.*); *sem.*, 93; *bros.*, 14; *srs.*, 350; *catechists*, 1,861; *bap.*, 15,047; *Caths.*, 584,000 (15.7%); *tot. pop.*, 3,720,000.

Bermuda: British dependency, consisting of 360 islands (20 of them inhabited) nearly 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras; capital, Hamilton. Catholics were not permitted until about 1800. Occasional pastoral care was provided the few Catholics there by visiting priests during the 19th century. Early in the 1900s priests from Halifax began serving the area. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1953. The first bishop assumed jurisdiction in 1956 when it was made a vicariate apostolic; diocese established, 1967.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 7; *priests*, 8 (1 *dioc.*, 7 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 3; *srs.*, 8; *catechists*, 98; *bap.*, 157; *Caths.*, 9,000 (15%); *tot. pop.*, 60,000.

Bhutan: Kingdom in the Himalayas, northeast of India; capital, Thimphu. Most of the population

are Buddhists. Jesuits (1963) and Salesians (1965) were invited to country to direct schools. Salesians were expelled in February, 1982, on disputed charges of proselytism. Jesuits and some Sisters remained (*Fides*). Ecclesiastical jurisdiction is under the Darjeeling diocese, India.

Parishes, 3; *priests*, 7 (2 *dioc.*, 5 *rel.*); *bro.*, 1; *srs.*, 6; *catechists*, 3; *bap.*, 13; *Caths.* (1982), 400; *tot. pop.*, 1,360,000.

Bolivia: Republic in central South America; capital, Sucre; seat of government, La Paz. Catholicism, the official religion, was introduced in the 1530s and the first bishopric was established in 1552. Effective evangelization among the Indians, slow to start, reached high points in the middle of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries and was resumed about 1840. Independence from Spain was proclaimed in 1825, at the end of a campaign that started in 1809. Church-state relations are regulated by a 1951 concordat with the Holy See. In recent years, human rights violations in conditions of political, economic and social turmoil have occasioned strong protests by members of the hierarchy and other people of the Church. Bolivia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 4; *dioc.*, 4; *prel.*, 2; *v.a.*, 6; *mil. vic.*; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 7; *bp.*, 20; *parishes*, 443; *priests*, 828 (213 *dioc.*, 615 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 25; *sem.*, 176; *bros.*, 200; *srs.*, 1,732; *catechists*, 1,094; *bap.*, 193,234; *Caths.*, 5,752,000 (94.6%); *tot. pop.*, 6,080,000.

Botswana: Republic (independent since 1966) in southern Africa; capital, Gaborone. Botswana has an apostolic delegate (to Southern Africa).

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1 (*nat.*); *priests*, 33 (3 *dioc.*, 30 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 5; *bros.*, 4; *srs.*, 49; *catechists*, 57; *bap.*, 3,098; *Caths.*, 41,800 (4%); *tot. pop.*, 1,038,000.

Brazil: Federal republic in northeast South America; capital, Brasilia. One of several priests with the discovery party celebrated the first Mass in the country Apr. 26, 1500. Evangelization began some years later and the first diocese was erected in 1551. During the colonial period, which lasted until 1822, evangelization made some notable progress — especially in the Amazon region between 1680 and 1750 — but was seriously hindered by government policy and the attitude of colonists regarding Amazon Indians the missionaries tried to protect from exploitation and slavery. The Jesuits were suppressed in 1762 and other missionaries expelled as well. Liberal anti-Church influence grew in strength. The government gave minimal support but exercised maximum control over the Church. After the proclamation of independence from Portugal in 1822 and throughout the regency, government control was tightened and the Church suffered greatly from dissident actions of ecclesiastical brotherhoods, Masonic anti-clericalism and general decline in religious life. Church and state were separated by the constitution of 1891, proclaimed two years after the end of the empire. The Church carried into the 20th century a load of inherited liabilities and problems amid increasingly difficult political, economic and social conditions affecting the majority of the population. A

number of bishops, priests, religious and lay persons have been active in movements for social and religious reform. Brazil maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 36; *dioc.*, 188; *prel.*, 16; *abb.*, 2; *ord.*, 1; *mil. vic.*, *card.*, 6; *abp.*, 47; *bp.*, 305; *parishes*, 6,872; *priests*, 13,367 (5,400 *dioc.*, 7,967 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 386; *sem.*, 5,661; *bros.*, 2,339; *srs.*, 36,772; *bap.*, 2,844,607; *Caths.*, 116,824,000 (90.1%); *tot. pop.*, 129,660,000.

Brunei: Independent state (1983) on the northern coast of Borneo; capital, Bandar Seri Begawan. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Miri diocese, Malaysia.

Parishes, 3; *priests*, 5 (2 *dioc.*, 3 *rel.*); *srs.*, 4; *catechists*, 2; *bap.*, 102; *Caths.*, 5,000; *tot. pop.*, 260,000.

Bulgaria: People's republic in southeastern Europe on the eastern part of the Balkan peninsula; capital, Sofia. Christianity was introduced before 343 but disappeared with the migration of Slavs into the territory. The baptism of Boris I about 865 ushered in a new period of Christianity which soon became involved in switches of loyalty between Constantinople and Rome. Through it all the Byzantine, and later Orthodox, element remained stronger and survived under the rule of Ottoman Turks into the 19th century. The few modern Latin Catholics in the country are traceable to 17th century converts from heresy. The Byzantines are products of a reunion movement of the 19th century. In 1947 the constitution of the new republic decreed the separation of Church and state. Catholic schools and institutions were abolished and foreign religious banished in 1948. A year later the apostolic delegate was expelled. Ivan Romanoff, vicar general of Plovdiv, died in prison in 1952. Bishop Eugene Bossilkoff, imprisoned in 1948, was sentenced to death in 1952; his fate remained unknown until 1975 when the Bulgarian government informed the Vatican that he had died in prison shortly after being sentenced. Roman and Bulgarian Rite vicars apostolic were permitted to attend the Second Vatican Council from 1962 to 1965. All church activity is under surveillance and/or control by the government, which professes to be atheistic. Pastoral and related activities are strictly limited. Most of the population is Orthodox. There was some improvement in Bulgarian-Vatican relations in 1975, following a visit of Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov to Pope Paul VI June 19 and talks between Vatican and Bulgarian representatives at the Helsinki Conference in late July. The needs of the church in Bulgaria were outlined by Pope John Paul II in a private audience with the Bulgarian foreign minister in December, 1978. In 1979, the Sofia-Plovdiv vicariate apostolic was raised to a diocese and a bishop was appointed for the vacant see of Nicopoli.

Dioc., 2; *ap. ex.*, 1; *bp.*, 2. No statistics available. In 1968 there were approximately 65,000 Catholics. *Tot. pop.*, 8,940,000.

Burkina Faso (Upper Volta): Republic inland in western Africa; capital, Ouagadougou. White Fathers (now known as Missionaries of Africa) started the first missions in 1900 and 1901. White

Sisters began work in 1911. A minor and a major seminary were established in 1926 and 1942, respectively. The first native bishop in modern times from West Africa was ordained in 1956 and the first cardinal created in 1965. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1973.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 8; *card.*, 1 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 9 (*nat.*); *parishes*, 100; *priests*, 395 (171 *dioc.*, 224 *rel.*); *sem.*, 134; *bros.*, 137; *srs.*, 646; *catechists*, 3,578; *bap.*, 27,813; *Caths.*, 570,000 (8.6%); *tot. pop.*, 6,610,000.

Burma: Union of Burma, a socialist republic in southeast Asia, on the Bay of Bengal; capital, Rangoon. Christianity was introduced about 1500. Small-scale evangelization had limited results from the middle of the 16th century until the 1850s when effective organization of the Church began. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Buddhism was declared the state religion in 1961, but the state is now officially secular. In 1965, church schools and hospitals were nationalized. In 1966, all foreign missionaries who had entered the country after 1948 for the first time were forced to leave when the government refused to renew their work permits. Despite these setbacks, the Church has shown some progress in recent years. Burma has an apostolic delegate (pro-nuncio) in Bangladesh.

Archd., 2; *dioc.*, 6; *p.a.*, 1; *abp.*, 2 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 8 (7 *nat.*); *parishes*, 147; *priests*, 243 (219 *dioc.*, 24 *rel.*); *sem.*, 224; *bros.*, 54; *srs.*, 78; *catechists*, 1,859; *bap.*, 20,213; *Caths.*, 395,000 (1%); *tot. pop.*, 37,550,000.

Burundi: Republic since 1966, near the equator in east-central Africa; capital, Bujumbura. The first permanent Catholic mission station was established late in the 19th century. Large numbers of persons were received into the Church following the ordination of the first Burundi priests in 1925. The first native bishop was appointed in 1959. Most education takes place in schools under Catholic auspices. In 1972-73, the country was torn by tribal warfare between the Tutsis, the ruling minority, and the Hutus. Since 1979, approximately 100 Catholic missionaries have been expelled. Burundi maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 6; *abp.*, 1 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 6 (*nat.*); *parishes*, 110; *priests*, 348 (188 *dioc.*, 160 *rel.*); *sem.*, 110; *bros.*, 146; *srs.*, 742; *catechists*, 3,124; *bap.*, 81,510; *Caths.*, 2,532,000 (5.2%); *tot. pop.*, 4,420,000.

Cambodia (Kampuchea): People's republic in southeast Asia, bordering on the Gulf of Siam, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam; capital Phnom Penh. Evangelization dating from the second half of the 16th century had limited results, more among Vietnamese than Khmers. Thousands of Catholics of Vietnamese origin were forced to flee in 1970 because of Khmer hostility. The status of the Church remained uncertain following the Khmer Rouge take-over in April, 1975. Foreign missionaries were expelled immediately. Local clergy and religious were sent to work the land; whether they would be able to minister to the faithful was not known. Buddhism is the state religion.

V.a., 1; *p.a.*, 2 No statistics available. Catholics numbered 13,835 in 1973. Tot. pop. (est.), 6,890,000.

Cameroon: Republic in west Africa, bordering on the Gulf of Guinea; capital, Yaounde. Effective evangelization began in the 1890s, although Catholics had been in the country long before that time. In the 40-year period from 1920 to 1960, the number of Catholics increased from 60,000 to 700,000. The first native priests were ordained in 1935. Twenty years later the first native bishops were ordained and the hierarchy established. In 1982, three new ecclesiastical provinces and one diocese were established. Cameroon maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 4; *dioc.*, 12; *abp.*, 4 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 13 (10 *nat.*); *parishes*, 396; *priests*, 836 (379 *dioc.*, 457 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 27; *sem.*, 245; *bros.*, 203; *srs.*, 1,227; *catechists*, 10,254; *bap.*, 118,671; *Caths.*, 2,512,000 (27.4%); *tot. pop.*, 9,160,000.

Canada: Independent federation comprising the northern half of North America; capital, Ottawa. Canada maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for news events and pages 373-83 for the Church in Canada.)

Archd., 18; *dioc.*, 54; *abb.*, 1; *ap. ex.*, 1; *mil. vic.*, *card.*, 5 (2 *head archdioceses*; 1 *is Curia official*; 2 *are retired*); *abp.*, 25 (18 *diocesan*, 1 *coadjutor*, 6 *retired*); *bp.*, 98 (52 *diocesan*, 20 *auxiliary*, 26 *retired*); *parishes*, 5,981; *priests*, 11,835 (7,118 *dioc.*, 4,717 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 434; *sem.* (1984), 1,101; *bros.*, 3,578; *srs.*, 34,895; *bap.* (1984), 170,736; *Caths.*, 10,999,964 (43.54%); *tot. pop.*, 25,262,500. (Principal source: 1986 Directory of Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops.)

Canary Islands: Two Spanish provinces, consisting of seven islands, off the northwest coast of Africa. Evangelization began about 1400. Almost all of the one million inhabitants are Catholics. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Cape Verde: Independent (July 5, 1975) island group in the Atlantic 300 miles west of Senegal; formerly a Portuguese overseas province; capital, Praia, San Tiago Island. Evangelization began some years before the establishment of the first diocese in 1532. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1976.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 30; *priests*, 47 (12 *dioc.*, 35 *rel.*); *sem.*, 3; *bros.*, 7; *srs.*, 48; *catechists*, 3,711; *bap.*, 7,949; *Caths.*, 300,000; *tot. pop.*, 311,000.

Carolines and Marshalls, The (Federated States of Micronesia): U.S. trust territory in the southwest Pacific; scheduled for independence. Effective evangelization began in the late 1880s.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 27; *priests*, 33 (*rel.*); *p.d.*, 22; *sem.*, 9; *bros.*, 6; *srs.*, 50; *catechists*, 274; *bap.*, 2,130; *Caths.*, 56,000; *tot. pop.*, 125,000.

Cayman Islands: British colony in Caribbean; capital, George Town on Grand Cayman. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Kingston diocese, Jamaica.

Srs., 3; *catechists*, 3; *bap.*, 7; *Caths.* (1982), 300; *tot. pop.*, 18,000.

Central African Republic: Former French colony (independent since 1960) in central Africa; capital, Bangui. Effective evangelization dates from 1894. The region was organized as a mission territory in 1909. The first native priest was ordained in 1938. The hierarchy was organized in 1955. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1975.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 5; *abp.*, 1 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 4; *parishes*, 90; *priests*, 222 (46 *dioc.*, 176 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 3; *sem.*, 68; *bros.*, 50; *srs.*, 285; *catechists*, 2,448; *bap.*, 18,466; *Caths.*, 413,000 (16.8%); *tot. pop.*, 2,450,000.

Ceuta: Spanish possession (city) on the northern tip of Africa, south of Gibraltar. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Chad: Republic (independent since 1960) in north-central Africa; former French possession; capital, N'Djamena. Evangelization began in 1929, leading to firm organization in 1947 and establishment of the hierarchy in 1955. Chad has an apostolic delegate (pro-nuncio, Central African Republic).

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 3; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 3; *parishes*, 88; *priests*, 140 (20 *dioc.*, 120 *rel.*); *sem.*, 42; *bros.*, 47; *srs.*, 215; *catechists*, 4,825; *bap.*, 18,250; *Caths.*, 266,000 (5.6%); *tot. pop.*, 4,790,000.

Chile: Republic on the southwestern coast of South America; capital, Santiago. Priests were with the Spanish conquistadores on their entrance into the territory early in the 16th century. The first parish was established in 1547 and the first bishopric in 1561. Overall organization of the Church took place later in the century. By 1650 most of the peaceful Indians in the central and northern areas were evangelized. Missionary work was more difficult in the southern region. Church activity was hampered during the campaign for independence, 1810 to 1818, and through the first years of the new government, to 1830. Later gains were made, into this century, but hindering factors were shortages of native clergy and religious and attempts by the government to control church administration through the patronage system in force while the country was under Spanish control. Separation of Church and state were decreed in the constitution of 1925. Church-state relations were strained during the regime of Marxist president Salvador Allende Gossens (1970-73). He was overthrown in a bloody coup and was reported to have committed suicide Sept. 11, 1973. Conditions have remained unsettled under the military government which assumed control after the coup. The Chilean bishops have issued numerous statements strongly critical of the military government's human rights violations, urging the release of political prisoners and a return to civilian rule. Chile maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 5; *dioc.*, 14; *prel.*, 3; *v.a.*, 2; *mil. vic.*, *card.*, 2; *abp.*, 4; *bp.*, 29; *parishes*, 815; *priests*, 2,163 (814 *dioc.*, 1,349 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 192; *sem.*, 999; *bros.*, 446; *srs.*, 4,994; *catechists*, 672; *bap.*, 193,175; *Caths.*, 9,929,000 (85%); *tot. pop.*, 11,680,000.

China (This article concerns mainland China which has been under Communist control since 1949): People's Republic in eastern part of Asia; capital, Peking (Beijing). Christianity was introduced by Nestorians who had some influence on part of the area from 635 to 845 and again from the 11th century until 1368. John of Monte Corvino started a Franciscan mission in 1294; he was ordained an archbishop about 1307. Missionary activity involving more priests increased for a while thereafter but the Franciscan mission ended in 1368. The Jesuit Matteo Ricci initiated a remarkable period of activity in the 1580s. By 1700 the number of Catholics was reported to be 300,000. The Chinese Rites controversy, concerning the adaptation of rituals and other matters to Chinese traditions and practices, ran throughout the 17th century, ending in a negative decision by mission authorities in Rome. Bl. Francis de Capillas, the protomartyr of China, was killed in 1648. Persecution, a feature of Chinese history as recurrent as changes in dynasties, occurred several times in the 18th century and resulted in the departure of most missionaries from the country. The Chinese door swung open again in the 1840s and progress in evangelization increased with an extension of legal and social tolerance. At the turn of the 20th century, however, the Boxer Rebellion took one or the other kind of toll among an estimated 30,000 victims. Missionary work in the 1900s reached a new high in every respect before the disaster of persecution initiated by Communists before and especially since they established the republic in 1949. The Reds began a savage persecution as soon as they came into power. Among its results were the expulsion of over 5,000 foreign missionaries, 510 of whom were American priests, brothers and nuns; the arrest, imprisonment and harassment of all members of the native religious, clergy and hierarchy; the forced closing of 3,932 schools, 216 hospitals, 781 dispensaries, 254 orphanages, 29 printing presses and 55 periodicals; denial of the free exercise of religion to all the faithful; the detention of hundreds of priests, religious and lay persons in jail and their employment in slave labor; the proscription of the Legion of Mary and other Catholic Action groups for "counter-revolutionary activities" and "crimes against the new China"; complete outlawing of missionary work and pastoral activity. The government formally established a Patriotic Association of Chinese Catholics in July, 1957. Relatively few priests and lay persons joined the organization, which was condemned by Pius XII in 1958. The government formed the nucleus of what it hoped might become the hierarchy of a schismatic Chinese church in 1958 by "electing" 26 bishops and having them consecrated validly but illicitly between Apr. 13, 1958, and Nov. 15, 1959, without the permission or approval of the Holy See. By 1983, an estimated 60 bishops were consecrated in this manner. In March, 1960, Bishop James E. Walsh, M.M., the last American missionary in China, was sentenced and placed in custody for a period of 20 years. He was released in the summer of 1970. (He died in 1981.) Activity of the Patriotic Association and official policy of

the government are in direct opposition to any connection between the Church in China and the Vatican. Bishop Ignatius Kung Pin-Mei, imprisoned for 30 years, was paroled in 1985.

Archd., 20; *dioc.*, 92; *p.a.*, 29. No Catholic statistics are available. In 1949 there were between 3,500,000-4,000,000 Catholics, about .7 per cent of the total population. Tot. pop., 1,020,877,000.

Colombia: Republic in northwest South America, with Atlantic and Pacific borders; capital, Bogota. Evangelization began in 1508. The first two dioceses were established in 1534. Vigorous development of the Church was reported by the middle of the 17th century despite obstacles posed by the multiplicity of Indian languages, government interference through patronage rights and otherwise, rivalry among religious orders and the small number of native priests among the predominantly Spanish clergy. Some persecution, including the confiscation of property, followed in the wake of the proclamation of independence from Spain in 1819. The Church was affected in many ways by the political and civil unrest of the nation through the 19th century and into the 20th. Various aspects of Church-state relations are regulated by a concordat with the Vatican signed July 12, 1973, and ratified July 2, 1975. The new concordat replaced one which had been in effect with some modifications since 1887. Guerrilla warfare aimed at Marxist-oriented radical social reform and redistribution of land has plagued the country since the 1960s, posing problems for the Church which backed reforms but rejected actions of radical groups. In 1984, a peace accord — calling for a cease-fire and peaceful implementation of reforms — was signed by Belisario Betancur, president of Colombia, and leaders of guerrilla factions. Colombia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 11; *dioc.* (1986), 33; *prel.*, 2; *v.a.*, 8; *p.a.*, 7; *mil. vic.*, *card.*, 2; *abp.*, 15; *bp.*, 57; *parishes*, 2,367; *priests*, 5,355 (3,318 *dioc.*, 2,037 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 28; *sem.*, 2,443; *bro.*, 889; *srs.*, 18,171; *catechists*, 2,360; *bap.*, 761,959; *Caths.*, 26,094,000 (94.8%); tot. pop., 27,520,000.

Comoros: Consists of main islands of Grande Comore, Anjouan and Moheli in Indian Ocean off southeast coast of Africa; capital, Moroni, Grande Comore Island. Former French territory; independent (July 6, 1975). The majority of the population is Moslem. An apostolic administration was established in 1975.

A.a., 1; *parishes*, 2; *priests*, 2 (*rel.*); *srs.*, 7; *bap.*, 5; *Caths.*, 1,000 (.2%); tot. pop., 420,000.

Congo: People's republic (independent since 1960) in west central Africa; former French possession; capital, Brazzaville. Small-scale missionary work with little effect preceded modern evangelization dating from the 1880s. The work of the Church has been affected by political instability, Communist influence, tribalism and hostility to foreigners. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Established diplomatic relations with the Vatican in 1977.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 4; *abp.*, 1 (*nat*); *bp.*, 4 (*nat*); *parishes*, 80; *priests*, 158 (52 *dioc.*, 106 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 2; *sem.*, 75; *bros.*, 39; *srs.*, 208; *catechists*, 542; *bap.*, 13,727; *Caths.*, 740,000 (45.8%); *tot. pop.*, 1,650,000.

Cook Islands: Self-governing territory of New Zealand, an archipelago of small islands in Oceania. Evangelization by Protestant missionaries started in 1821, resulting in a predominantly Protestant population. The first Catholic missionary work began in 1894. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 11; *priests*, 14 (5 *dioc.*, 9 *rel.*); *sem.*, 4; *bros.*, 3; *srs.*, 10; *catechists*, 33; *bap.*, 85; *Caths.*, 3,000; *tot. pop.*, 18,000.

Costa Rica: Republic in Central America; capital, San Jose. Evangelization began about 1520 and proceeded by degrees to real development and organization of the Church in the 17th and 18th centuries. The republic became independent in 1838. Twelve years later church jurisdiction also became independent with the establishment of a bishopric in the present capital. Costa Rica maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 3; *v.a.*, 1; *abp.*, 2; *bp.*, 5; *parishes*, 176; *priests*, 461 (274 *dioc.*, 187 *rel.*); *sem.*, 294; *bros.*, 48; *srs.*, 898; *catechists*, 662; *bap.*, 67,287; *Caths.*, 2,199,000 (92.3%); *tot. pop.*, 2,380,000.

Cuba: Republic under Communist dictatorship, south of Florida; capital, Havana. Effective evangelization began about 1514, leading eventually to the predominance of Catholicism on the island. Native vocations to the priesthood and religious life were unusually numerous in the 18th century but declined in the 19th. The island became independent of Spain in 1902 following the Spanish-American War. Fidel Castro took control of the government Jan. 1, 1959. In 1961, after Cuba was officially declared a socialist state, the University of Villanueva was closed, 350 Catholic schools were nationalized and 136 priests expelled. A greater number of foreign priests and religious had already left the country. Freedom of worship and religious instruction are limited to church premises and no social action is permitted the Church, which survives under surveillance. A new constitution approved in 1976 guaranteed freedom of conscience but restricted its exercise. Cuba maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; *dioc.*, 5; *abp.*, 2; *bp.*, 6; *parishes*, 231; *priests*, 205 (117 *dioc.*, 88 *rel.*); *sem.*, 47; *bros.*, 25; *srs.*, 240; *bap.*, 21,871; *Caths.*, 4,051,000 (41%); *tot. pop.*, 9,880,000.

Cyprus: Republic in the eastern Mediterranean; capital, Nicosia. Christianity was preached on the island in apostolic times and has a continuous history from the fourth century. Latin and Eastern rites were established but the latter prevailed and became Orthodox after the schism of 1054. Roman and Orthodox Christians have suffered under many governments, particularly during the period of Turkish dominion from late in the 16th to late in the 19th centuries, and from differences between the 80 per cent Greek majority and the Turkish mi-

nority. About 80 per cent of the population are Orthodox. Cyprus established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1973. Maronite-Rite Catholics are under the jurisdiction of the archdiocese of Cyprus (of the Maronites), whose archbishop resides in Lebanon. Roman-Rite Catholics are under the jurisdiction of the Roman-Rite patriarchate of Jerusalem.

Archd., 1 (*Maronite*); *abp.*, 1 (*resides in Lebanon*); *parishes*, 10; *priests*, 22 (6 *dioc.*, 16 *rel.*); *bros.*, 3; *srs.*, 98; *bap.*, 51; *Caths.*, 7,000 (1.2%); *tot. pop.*, 650,000.

Czechoslovakia: Federal socialist republic (since 1969) in Central Europe, consisting of the Czech Socialist Republic, capital Prague; and the Slovak Socialist Republic, capital Bratislava. The republics have local autonomy but are subordinate to the Federal Assembly at Prague made up of representatives from both regions. The Czech and Slovak regions of the country have separate religious and cultural backgrounds. Christianity was introduced in Slovakia in the 8th century by Irish and German missionaries and the area was under the jurisdiction of German bishops. In 863, at the invitation of the Slovak ruler Rastislav who wanted to preserve the cultural and liturgical heritage of the people, Sts. Cyril and Methodius began pastoral and missionary work in the region, ministering to the people in their own language. The saints introduced Old Slovak (Old Church Slavonic) into the liturgy and did so much to evangelize the territory that they are venerated as the apostles of Slovakia. A diocese established at Nitra in 880 had a continuous history except for a century ending in 1024. The Church in Slovakia was severely tested by the Reformation and political upheavals. After World War I, when it became part of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, it was 75 per cent Catholic. In the Czech lands, the martyrdom of Prince Wenceslaus in 929 triggered the spread of Christianity. Prague has had a continuous history as a diocese since 973. A parish system was organized about the 13th century in Bohemia and Moravia, the land of the Czechs. Mendicant orders strengthened relations with the Latin Rite in the 13th century. In the next century the teachings of John Hus in Bohemia brought trouble to the Church in the forms of schism and heresy, and initiated a series of religious wars which continued for decades following his death at the stake in 1415. Church property was confiscated, monastic communities were scattered and even murdered, ecclesiastical organization was shattered, and so many of the faithful joined the Bohemian Brethren that Catholics became a minority. The Reformation, with the way prepared by the Hussites and cleared by other factors, affected the Church seriously. A Counter Reformation got under way in the 1560s and led to a gradual restoration through the thickets of Josephinism, the Enlightenment, liberalism and troubled politics. In 1920, two years after the establishment of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, the schismatic Czechoslovak Church was proclaimed at Prague, resulting in numerous defections from the Catholic Church in the Czech region. In Ruthenia, 112,000 became Russian Or-

thodox between 1918 and 1930. Vigorous persecution of the church began in Slovakia before the end of World War II when Communists mounted a 1944 offensive against bishops, priests and religious. In 1945, church schools were nationalized, youth organizations were disbanded, the Catholic press was curtailed, the training of students for the priesthood was seriously impeded. Msgr. Josef Tiso, president of the Slovak Republic, was tried for "treason" in December, 1947, and was executed the following April. Between 1945 and 1949 approximately 10 per cent of the Slovak population spent some time in jail or a concentration camp. Persecution began later in the Czech part of the country, following the accession of the Gottwald regime to power early in 1948. Hospitals, schools and property were nationalized and Catholic organizations were liquidated. A puppet organization was formed in 1949 to infiltrate the Church and implement an unsuccessful plan for establishing a schismatic church. In the same year Archbishop Josef Beran of Prague was placed under house arrest. (He left the country in 1965, was made a cardinal, and died in 1969 in Rome.) A number of theatrical trials of bishops and priests were staged in 1950. All houses of religious were taken over between March, 1950, and the end of 1951. Pressure was applied on the clergy and faithful of the Eastern Rite in Slovakia to join the Orthodox Church. Diplomatic relations with Vatican City were terminated in 1950. About 3,000 priests were deprived of liberty in 1951 and attempts were made to force "peace priests" on the people. In 1958 it was reported that 450 to 500 priests were in jail; an undisclosed number of religious and Byzantine-Rite priests had been deported; two bishops released from prison in 1956 were under house arrest; one bishop was imprisoned at Leopoldov and two at the Mirov reformatory. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, five of six dioceses were without ruling bishops; one archbishop and two bishops were active but subject to "supervision"; most of the clergy refused to join the "peace priests." In 1962 only three bishops were permitted to attend the first session of the Second Vatican Council. From January to October, 1968, Church-state relations improved to some extent under the Dubcek regime: a number of bishops were reinstated; some 3,000 priests were engaged in the pastoral ministry, although 1,500 were still barred from priestly work; the "peace priests" organization was disbanded; the Eastern-Rite Church, with 147 parishes, was reestablished. In 1969, an end was ordered to rehabilitation trials for priests and religious, but no wholesale restoration of priests and religious to their proper ways of life and work was in prospect. In 1972, the government ordered the removal of nuns from visible but limited apostolates to farms and mental hospitals where they would be out of sight. In 1973, the government allowed the ordination of four bishops — one in the Czech region and three in the Slovak region. Reports from Slovakia late in the same year stated that authorities there had placed severe restrictions on the education of seminarians and the functioning of priests. Government restrictions continued to hamper the

work of priests and nuns in recent years. Signatories of the human rights declaration called Charter 77 have been particular objects of government repression and retribution. In December, 1983, the Czechoslovakian foreign minister met with the Pope at Vatican City — the first meeting of a high Czech official with a pope since the country came under communist rule. In 1984, two Vatican officials visited Czechoslovakia. Despite the communication breakthrough, there was no indication of any change of policy toward the Church in the country.

Archd., 3; dioc., 10; card., 2 (1 heads archiepiscopal see, 1 is curia official); bp., 6 (2 head sees; 2 are apostolic administrators; 2 are impeded); parishes, 4,444; priests, 3,662 (3,188 dioc., 474 rel.); sem., 356; bros., 60; srs., 5,030; bap., 104,873; Caths., 10,634,000 (68.9%); tot. pop., 15,420,000.

Denmark, including the Faroe Islands and Greenland: Constitutional monarchy in north-western Europe, north of West Germany; capital, Copenhagen. Christianity was introduced in the ninth century and the first diocese for the area was established in 831. Intensive evangelization and full-scale organization of the Church occurred from the second half of the 10th century and ushered in a period of great development and influence in the 12th and 13th centuries. Decline followed, resulting in almost total loss to the Church during the Reformation when Lutheranism became the national religion. Catholics were considered foreigners until religious freedom was legally assured in 1849. Modern development of the Church dates from the second half of the 19th century. About 95 per cent of the population are Evangelical Lutherans. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1982.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 52; priests, 106 (38 dioc., 68 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 5; bros., 6; srs., 438; bap., 343; Caths., 27,387 (.5%); tot. pop., 5,112,000 (1985).

Djibouti (formerly French Territory of Afars and Issas): Independent (1977) republic in east Africa, on the Gulf of Aden; capital, Djibouti. Christianity in the area, formerly part of Ethiopia, antedated but was overcome by the Arab invasion of 1200. Modern evangelization, begun in the latter part of the 19th century, had meager results. The hierarchy was established in 1955. The territory has an apostolic delegate (to the Red Sea Region).

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 7; priests, 7 (1 dioc., 6 rel.); bros., 8; srs., 36; bap., 35; Caths., 8,500; tot. pop., 330,000 (1985).

Dominica: Independent (Nov. 3, 1978) state in Caribbean; capital, Roseau. Evangelization began in 1642. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1981.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 14; priests, 31 (4 dioc., 27 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 5; bros., 5; srs., 34; catechists, 408; bap., 1,253; Caths., 65,000 (87.7%); tot. pop., 74,089 (1985).

Dominican Republic: Caribbean republic on the eastern two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola, bordering on Haiti; capital, Santo Domingo. Evangelization began shortly after discovery by Colum-

bus in 1492 and church organization, the first in America, was established by 1510. Catholicism is the state religion. The Dominican Republic maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 7; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 9; *parishes*, 217; *priests*, 484 (133 *dioc.*, 351 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 33; *sem.*, 263; *bros.*, 84; *srs.*, 1,322; *bap.*, 88,511; *Caths.*, 5,583,000 (93.7%); *tot. pop.*, 5,960,000.

Ecuador (includes Galapagos Islands): Republic on the west coast of South America; capital, Quito. Evangelization began in the 1530s. The first diocese was established in 1545. A synod, one of the first in the Americas, was held in 1570 or 1594. Multiphased missionary work, spreading from the coastal and mountain regions into the Amazon, made the Church highly influential during the colonial period. The Church was practically enslaved by the constitution enacted in 1824, two years after Ecuador, as part of Colombia, gained independence from Spain. Some change for the better took place later in the century, but from 1891 until the 1930s the Church labored under serious liabilities imposed by liberal governments. The concordat of 1866 was violated; foreign missionaries were barred from the country for some time; the property of religious orders was confiscated; education was taken over by the state; traditional state support was refused; legal standing was denied; attempts to control church offices were made through insistence on rights of patronage. A period of harmony and independence for the Church began after agreement was reached on Church-state relations in 1937. Ecuador maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 3; *dioc.*, 10; *prel.*, 1; *v.a.*, 7; *p.a.*, 1; *mil. vic.*, *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 3; *bp.*, 24; *parishes*, 820; *priests*, 1,537 (660 *dioc.*, 877 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 14; *sem.*, 293; *bros.*, 329; *srs.*, 4,112; *catechists*, 2,215; *bap.*, 202,205; *Caths.*, 8,518,000 (92%); *tot. pop.*, 9,250,000.

Egypt, Arab Republic of: Republic in north-eastern Africa, bordering on the Mediterranean; capital, Cairo. Alexandria was the influential hub of a Christian community established by the end of the second century; it became a patriarchate and the center of the Coptic Church, and had great influence on the spread of Christianity in various parts of Africa. Monasticism developed from desert communities of hermits in the third and fourth centuries. Arianism was first preached in Egypt in the 320s. In the fifth century, the Coptic church went Monophysite through failure to accept doctrine formulated by the Council of Chalcedon in 451 with respect to the two natures of Christ. The country was thoroughly Arabized after 640 and was under the rule of Ottoman Turks from 1517 to 1798. English influence was strong during the 19th century. A monarchy established in 1922 lasted about 30 years, ending with the proclamation of a republic in 1953-54. By that time Egypt had become the leader of pan-Arabism against Israel. It waged two unsuccessful wars against Israel in 1948-49 and 1967. Between 1958 and 1961 it was allied with Syria and Yemen, in the United Arab Republic. In 1979, following negotiations initiated by Pres. Anwar el-

Sadat in 1977, Egypt and Israel signed a peace agreement. Islam, the religion of some 90 percent of the population, is the state religion. Egypt maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 2 (Alexandria for the Copts and for the Melkites); *dioc.*, 9; *v.a.*, 3; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 14; *parishes*, 207; *priests*, 347 (170 *dioc.*, 177 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 90; *bros.*, 68; *srs.*, 1,608; *bap.*, 2,289; *Caths.*, 171,000 (.4%); *tot. pop.*, 44,530,600.

El Salvador: Republic in Central America; capital, San Salvador. Evangelization affecting the whole territory followed Spanish occupation in the 1520s. The country was administered by the captaincy general of Guatemala until 1821 when independence from Spain was declared and it was annexed to Mexico. El Salvador joined the Central American Federation in 1825, decreed its own independence in 1841 and became a republic formally in 1856. In recent years, Church efforts to achieve social justice have resulted in persecution of the Church. Archbishop Oscar Romero of San Salvador, peace advocate and outspoken champion of human rights, was murdered Mar. 24, 1980, while celebrating Mass. El Salvador maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for coverage of late 1985 and 1986 events.)

Archd., 1; *dioc.* (1986), 5; *mil. vic.*, *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 6; *parishes*, 230; *priests*, 391 (181 *dioc.*, 210 *rel.*); *sem.*, 129; *bros.*, 60; *srs.*, 890; *bap.*, 83,474; *Caths.*, 4,797,000 (91.7%); *tot. pop.*, 5,230,000.

England: Center of the United Kingdom of Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) and Northern Ireland, off the northwestern coast of Europe; capital, London. The arrival of St. Augustine of Canterbury and a band of monks in 597 marked the beginning of evangelization. Real organization of the Church took place some years after the Synod of Whitby, held in 663. Heavy losses were sustained in the wake of the Danish invasion in the 780s, but recovery starting from the time of Alfred the Great and dating especially from the middle of the 10th century led to Christianization of the whole country and close Church-state relations. The Norman Conquest of 1066 opened the Church in England to European influence. The 13th century was climactic, but decline had already set in by 1300 when the country had an all-time high of 17,000 religious. In the 14th century, John Wycliff pre-argued the Protestant Reformation. Henry VIII, failing in 1529 to gain annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, refused to acknowledge papal authority over the Church in England, had himself proclaimed its head, suppressed all houses of religious, and persecuted persons — Sts. Thomas More and John Fisher, among others — for not subscribing to the Oath of Supremacy and Act of Succession. He held the line on other-than-papal doctrine, however, until his death in 1547. Doctrinal aberrations were introduced during the reign of Edward VI (1547-53), through the Order of Communion, two books of Common Prayer, and the Articles of the Established Church. Mary Tudor's attempted Catholic restoration (1553-58) was a disaster, resulting in the deaths of more

than 300 Protestants. Elizabeth (1558-1603) firmed up the Established Church with formation of a hierarchy, legal enactments and multi-phased persecution. One hundred and 11 priests and 62 lay persons were among the casualties of persecution during the underground Catholic revival which followed the return to England of missionary priests from France and The Lowlands. Several periods of comparative toleration ensued after Elizabeth's death. The first of several apostolic vicariates was established in 1685; this form of church government was maintained until the restoration of the hierarchy and diocesan organization in 1850. The revolution of 1688 and subsequent developments to about 1781 subjected Catholics to a wide variety of penal laws and disabilities in religious, civic and social life. The situation began to improve in 1791, and from 1801 Parliament frequently considered proposals for the repeal of penal laws against Catholics. The Act of Emancipation restored citizenship rights to Catholics in 1829. Restrictions remained in force for some time afterwards, however, on public religious worship and activity. The hierarchy was restored in 1850. Since then the Catholic Church, existing side by side with the Established Churches of England and Scotland, has followed a general pattern of growth and development. Great Britain established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1982.

Archd., 4; *dioc.*, 15; *ap. ex.*, 1; *mil. vic.* (Great Britain); *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 3; *bp.*, 31; *parishes*, 2,561; *priests*, 5,913 (3,904 *dioc.*, 2,009 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 111; *sem.*, 516; *bros.*, 758; *srs.*, 10,633; *bap.*, 73,531; *Caths.*, 4,133,842 (8.9%); *tot. pop.*, 46,625,000 (1985).

Equatorial Guinea: Republic on the west coast of Africa, consisting of Rio Muni on the mainland and the islands of Fernando Po and Annobon in the Gulf of Guinea: capital, Malabo (Santa Isabel). Evangelization began in 1841. The country became independent of Spain in 1968. The Church was severely repressed during the 11-year rule of Pres. Macias (Masie) Nguema. Developments since his overthrow (August 1979) indicated some measure of improvement. An ecclesiastical province was established in October, 1982. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1981.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 2; *abp.*, 1 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 2 (*nat.*); *parishes*, 40; *priests*, 54 (21 *dioc.*, 33 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 22; *bros.*, 21; *srs.*, 147; *catechists*, 590; *bap.*, 10,189; *Caths.*, 327,000; *tot. pop.*, 380,000.

Estonia: Baltic republic forcibly absorbed by the U.S.S.R. in 1941; capital Tallinn. Catholicism was introduced in the 11th and 12th centuries. Jurisdiction over the area was made directly subject to the Holy See in 1215. Lutheran penetration was general in the Reformation period and Russian Orthodox influence was strong from early in the 18th century until 1917 when independence was attained. The first of several apostolic administrators was appointed in 1924. The small Catholic community was hard hit during and since Russian occupation in 1941. The Russian take-over of Estonia has not been recognized by the Holy See or the United States.

Ethiopia: Socialist state in northeast Africa; capital, Addis Ababa. The country was evangelized by missionaries from Egypt in the fourth century and had a bishop by about 340. Following the lead of its parent body, the Egyptian (Coptic) Church, the Church in the area succumbed to the Monophysite heresy in the sixth century. Catholic influence was negligible for centuries. An ordinariate for the Ethiopian Rite was established in Eritrea in 1930. An apostolic delegation was set up in Addis Ababa in 1937 and several jurisdictions were organized, some under the Congregation for the Oriental Churches and others under the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples. Most of the Catholics in the country are in the former Italian colony of Eritrea. The first Ethiopian cardinal (Abp. Paulos Tzadua of Addis Ababa) was named in 1985. Ethiopia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 2; *v.a.*, 5; *p.a.*, 1; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 6; *parishes*, 254; *priests*, 496 (142 *dioc.*, 354 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 5; *sem.*, 119; *bros.*, 180; *srs.*, 1,014; *catechists*, 520; *bap.*, 10,804; *Caths.*, 245,000 (.7%); *tot. pop.*, 33,680,000.

Falkland Islands: British colony off the southern tip of South America; capital, Port Stanley. The islands are called *Islas Malvinas* by Argentina which also claims sovereignty.

P.a., 1; *priests*, 2 (*rel.*); *bap.*, 1; *Caths.*, 200; *tot. pop.*, 2,000 (1985).

Faroe Islands: Self-governing island group in North Atlantic; Danish possession. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Copenhagen diocese.

Priest, 1 (*rel.*); *srs.*, 12; *Caths.* (1982), 100; *tot. pop.*, 42,000.

Fiji: Independent island group (100 inhabited) in the southwest Pacific; capital, Suva. Marist missionaries began work in 1844 after Methodism had been firmly established. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1863. The hierarchy was established in 1966. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1978.

Archd., 1; *abp.*, 1 (*nat.*); *parishes*, 23; *priests*, 90 (17 *dioc.*, 73 *rel.*); *sem.*, 45; *bros.*, 54; *srs.*, 311; *catechists*, 206; *bap.*, 1,989; *Caths.*, 57,000 (8.5%); *tot. pop.*, 670,000.

Finland: Republic in northern Europe; capital, Helsinki. Swedes evangelized the country in the 12th century. The Reformation swept the country, resulting in the prohibition of Catholicism in 1595, general reorganization of ecclesiastical life and affairs, and dominance of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Catholics were given religious liberty in 1781 but missionaries and conversions were forbidden by law. The first Finnish priest since the Reformation was ordained in 1903 in Paris. A vicariate apostolic for Finland was erected in 1920 (made a diocese in 1955). A law on religious liberty, enacted in 1923, banned the foundation of monasteries. Finland maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 5; *priests*, 18 (2 *dioc.*, 16 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *bros.*, 1; *srs.*, 29; *bap.*, 73; *Caths.*, 4,000 (.08%); *tot. pop.*, 4,560,000.

France: Republic in western Europe; capital, Paris. Christianity was known around Lyons by the

middle of the second century. By 250 there were 30 bishoprics. The hierarchy reached a fair degree of organization by the end of the fourth century. Vandals and Franks subsequently invaded the territory and caused barbarian turmoil and doctrinal problems because of their Arianism. The Frankish nation was converted following the baptism of Clovis about 496. Christianization was complete by some time in the seventh century. From then on the Church, its leaders and people, figured in virtually every important development — religious, cultural, political and social — through the periods of the Carolingians, feudalism, the Middle Ages and monarchies to the end of the 18th century. The great University of Paris became one of the intellectual centers of the 13th century. Churchmen and secular rulers were involved with developments surrounding the Avignon residence of the popes and curia from 1309 until near the end of the 14th century and with the disastrous Western Schism that followed. Strong currents of Gallicanism and conciliarism ran through ecclesiastical and secular circles in France; the former was an ideology and movement to restrict papal control of the Church in the country, the latter sought to make the pope subservient to a general council. Calvinism invaded the country about the middle of the 16th century and won a strong body of converts. Jansenism with its rigorous spirit and other aberrations appeared in the next century, to be followed by the highly influential Enlightenment. The Revolution which started in 1789 and was succeeded by the Napoleonic period completely changed the status of the Church, taking a toll of numbers by persecution and defection, disenfranchising the Church in practically every way. Throughout the 19th century the Church was caught up in the whirl of imperial and republican developments and made the victim of official hostility, popular indifference and liberal opposition. In this century, the Church has struggled with problems involving the heritage of the Revolution and its aftermath, the alienation of intellectuals, liberalism, the estrangement of the working classes because of the Church's former identification with the ruling class, and the massive needs of contemporary society. France maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 18; *dioc.*, 76; *prel.*, 1; *ap. ex.*, 1; *ord.*, 1; *mil. vic.*; *card.*, 9; *abp.*, 33; *bp.*, 160; *parishes*, 37,455; *priests*, 37,550 (29,421 *dioc.*, 8,129 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 207; *sem.*, 1,439; *bros.*, 5,200; *srs.*, 78,996; *bap.*, 507,710; *Caths.*, 46,682,000 (85.4%); *tot. pop.*, 54,650,000.

Gabon: Republic on the west coast of central Africa; capital, Libreville. Sporadic missionary effort took place before 1881 when effective evangelization began. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Gabon maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 3; *abp.*, 1 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 3 (*nat.*); *parishes*, 59; *priests*, 105 (31 *dioc.*, 74 *rel.*); *sem.*, 9; *bros.*, 35; *srs.*, 153; *catechists*, 1,149; *bap.*, 8,546; *Caths.*, 575,000 (50.8%); *tot. pop.*, 1,130,000.

Gambia, The: Republic (1970) on the north-

western coast of Africa, smallest state in Africa; capital, Banjul. The country was under the jurisdiction of a vicariate apostolic until 1931. The hierarchy was established in 1957. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1978.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 12; *priests*, 20 (*rel.*); *sem.*, 8; *bros.*, 1; *srs.*, 38; *catechists*, 33; *bap.*, 378; *Caths.*, 14,000 (2%); *tot. pop.*, 686,000.

Germany: Country in northern Europe partitioned in 1949 into the Communist German Democratic Republic in the East (capital, East Berlin) and the German Federal Republic in the West (capital, Bonn). Christianity was introduced in the third century, if not earlier. Trier, which became a center for missionary activity, had a bishop by 400. Visigoth invaders introduced Arianism in the fifth century but were converted in the seventh century by the East Franks, Celtic and other missionaries. St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany, established real ecclesiastical organization in the eighth century. The Church had great influence during the Carolingian period. Bishops from that time onward began to act in dual roles as pastors and rulers, a state of affairs which led inevitably to confusion and conflict in Church-state relations and perplexing problems of investiture. The Church developed strength and vitality through the Middle Ages but succumbed to abuses which antedated and prepared the ground for the Reformation. Luther's actions from 1517 made Germany a confessional battleground. Religious strife continued until conclusion of the Peace of Westphalia at the end of the Thirty Years' War in 1648. Nearly a century earlier the Peace of Augsburg (1555) had been designed, without success, to assure a degree of tranquillity by recognizing the legitimacy of different religious confessions in different states, depending on the decisions of princes. The implicit principle that princes should control the churches emerged in practice into the absolutism and Josephinism of subsequent years. St. Peter Canisius and his fellow Jesuits spearheaded a Counter Reformation in the second half of the 16th century. Before the end of the century, however, 70 per cent of the population of north and central Germany were Lutheran. Calvinism also had established a strong presence. The Church gained internal strength in a defensive position. Through much of the 19th century, however, its influence was eclipsed by Protestant intellectuals and other influences. It suffered some impoverishment also as a result of shifting boundaries and the secularization of property shortly after 1800. It came under direct attack in the Kulturkampf of the 1870s but helped to generate the opposition which resulted in a dampening of the campaign of Bismarck against it. Despite action by Catholics on the social front and other developments, discrimination against the Church spilled over into the 20th century and lasted beyond World War I. Catholics in politics struggled with others to pull the country through numerous postwar crises. The dissolution of the Center Party, agreed to by the bishops in 1933 without awareness of the ultimate consequences, contributed negatively to the rise of

Hitler to supreme power. Church officials protested the Nazi anti-Church and anti-Semitic actions, but to no avail. After World War II Christian leadership had much to do with the recovery of Western Germany. East Germany, gone Communist under Russian auspices, initiated a program of control and repression of the Church in 1948 and 1949. With no prospect of success for measures designed to split bishops, priests, religious and lay persons, the regime has concentrated most of its attention on mind control, especially of the younger generation, by the elimination of religious schools, curtailment of freedom for religious instruction and formation, severe restriction of the religious press, and the substitution since the mid-50s of youth initiation and Communist ceremonies for the rites of baptism, confirmation, marriage, and funerals. Bishops are generally forbidden to travel outside the Republic. The number of priests is decreasing, partly because of reduced seminary enrollments ordered by the government since 1958. In 1973, the Vatican appointed three apostolic administrators and one auxiliary (all titular bishops) for the areas of three West German dioceses located in East Germany. West Germany maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

West Germany: Archd., 5; dioc., 16 (also part of the Berlin diocese); ap., ex., 1; mil. vic., card., 5; abp., 3; bp., 59; parishes, 11,893; priests, 22,175 (16,656 dioc., 5,519 rel.); p.d., 893; sem., 3,012; bros., 2,717; srs., 60,578; bap., 261,229; Caths., 28,487,000 (46.4%); tot. pop., 61,429,000.

East Germany: Dioc., 2 (Dresden-Meissen and Berlin, since most of its territory lies in East Germany); a.a., 1 (Gorlitz; there are also 3 territories with apostolic administrators); card., 1 (Joachim Meisner, bishop of Berlin); bps., 8; parishes, 903; priests, 1,396 (1,181 dioc., 215 rel.); p.d., 42; sem., 139; bros., 117; srs., 2,622; bap., 9,752; Caths., 1,339,000 (8%); tot. pop., 16,700,000.

Ghana: Republic on the western coast of Africa, bordering on the Gulf of Guinea; capital, Accra. Priests visited the country in 1482, 11 years after discovery by the Portuguese, but missionary effort — hindered by the slave trade and other factors — was slight until 1880 when systematic evangelization began. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1879. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Ghana maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 7; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 7 (nat.); parishes, 162; priests, 490 (249 dioc., 241 rel.); sem., 279; bros., 145; srs., 510; catechists, 3,125; bap., 41,098; Caths., 1,538,000 (12%); tot. pop., 12,700,000.

Gibraltar: British dependency on the tip of the Spanish Peninsula on the Mediterranean. Evangelization took place after the Moors were driven out near the end of the 15th century. The Church was hindered by the British who acquired the colony in 1713. Most of the Catholics were, and are, Spanish and Italian immigrants and their descendants. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1817. The diocese was erected in 1910.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 5; priests, 10 (9 dioc., 1 rel.); sem., 4; srs., 21; bap., 271; Caths., 20,000; tot. pop., 30,000.

Greece: Republic in southeastern Europe on the Balkan Peninsula; capital, Athens. St. Paul preached the Gospel at Athens and Corinth on his second missionary journey and visited the country again on his third tour. Other Apostles may have passed through also. Two bishops from Greece attended the First Council of Nicaea. After the division of the Roman Empire, the Church remained Eastern in rite and later broke ties with Rome as a result of the schism of 1054. A Latin-Rite jurisdiction was set up during the period of the Latin Empire of Constantinople, 1204-1261, but crumbled afterwards. Unity efforts of the Council of Florence had poor results. The country now has Greek Catholic and Latin jurisdictions. The Greek Orthodox Church is predominant. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1980.

Archd., 4; dioc., 4; v.a., 1; ap. ex., 1; ord., 1; abp., 3; bp., 2; parishes, 77; priests, 101 (56 dioc., 45 rel.); bros., 44; srs., 154; bap., 384; Caths., 50,000 (.5%); tot. pop., 9,850,000.

Greenland (Kalaallit Nunaat): Danish island province northeast of North America; granted self rule in 1979; capital, Nuuk (Godthaab). Catholicism was introduced about 1000. The first diocese was established in 1124 and a line of bishops dated from then until 1537. The first known churches in the western hemisphere, dating from about the 11th century, were on Greenland; the remains of 19 have been unearthed. The departure of Scandinavians and spread of the Reformation reduced the Church to nothing. The Moravian Brethren evangelized the Eskimos from the 1720s to 1901. By 1930 the Danish Church — Evangelical Lutheran — was in full possession. Since 1930 priests have been in Greenland, which is part of the Copenhagen diocese.

Priest, 1 (rel.); srs., 3; bap., 1; tot. pop., 50,000. No report on number of Catholics.

Grenada: Independent island state in the West Indies; capital, St. George's. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 20; priests, 20 (5 dioc., 15 rel.); p.d., 3; sem., 2; bros., 10; catechists, 56; bap., 1,089; Caths., 75,871; tot. pop., 115,481 (1985).

Guadeloupe: French overseas department in the Leeward Islands of the West Indies; capital, Basse-Terre. Catholicism was introduced in the islands in the 16th century.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 46; priests, 70 (46 dioc., 24 rel.); sem., 13; bros., 7; srs., 182; bap., 3,332; Caths., 260,000; tot. pop., 330,000 (1985).

Guam: Outlying area of U.S. in the southwest Pacific; capital, Agaña. The first Mass was offered in the Mariana Islands in 1521. The islands were evangelized by the Jesuits, from 1668, and other missionaries. The first native Micronesian bishop was ordained in 1970. The Agaña diocese, which had been a suffragan of San Francisco, was made a metropolitan see in 1984.

Archd., 1; archbp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 26;

priests, 47 (15 dioc., 32 rel.); p.d., 7; sem., 20; bros., 5; srs., 138; catechists, 1,145; bap., 2,199; Caths., 103,000; tot. pop., 110,000.

Guatemala: Republic in Central America; capital, Guatemala City. Evangelization dates from the beginning of Spanish occupation in 1524. The first diocese, for all Central American territories administered by the captaincy general of Guatemala, was established in 1534. The country became independent in 1839, following annexation to Mexico in 1821, secession in 1823 and membership in the Central American Federation from 1825. In 1870, a government installed by a liberal revolution repudiated the concordat of 1853 and took active measures against the Church. Separation of Church and state was decreed; religious orders were suppressed and their property seized; priests and religious were exiled; schools were secularized. Full freedom was subsequently granted. The country has been in a virtual state of civil war in recent years, with violence and repression directed at all segments of the population, including the Church which has been subjected to persecution. From 1980 to 1985 an estimated 60,000 people were reported killed or missing. The inauguration in January, 1986, of Vinicio Cerezo as president of the country's first civilian government in 20 years was greeted with the hope that he would promote a more just society.

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; prel., 2; v.a., 1; a.a., 1; bp., 15; parishes, 348; priests, 655 (192 dioc., 463 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 310; bros., 127; srs., 1,094; bap., 178,739; Caths., 6,661,000 (84%); tot. pop., 7,930,000.

Guiana, French (Cayenne): French overseas department on the northeast coast of South America; capital, Cayenne. Catholicism was introduced in the 17th century. The Cayenne diocese was established in 1956.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 22; priests, 27 (5 dioc., 22 rel.); bros., 2; srs., 107; bap., 1,607; Caths., 59,000; tot. pop., 76,000.

Guinea: Republic on the west coast of Africa; capital, Conakry. Occasional missionary work followed exploration by the Portuguese about the middle of the 15th century; organized effort dates from 1877. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Following independence from France in 1958, Catholic schools were nationalized, youth organizations banned and missionaries restricted. Foreign missionaries were expelled in 1967. Archbishop Tchidimbo of Conakry, sentenced to life imprisonment in 1971 on a charge of conspiring to overthrow the government, was released in August, 1979; he resigned his see. Private schools, suppressed by the government for more than 20 years, were again authorized in 1984. Guinea established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1986.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; p.a., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 28; priests, 22 (21 dioc., 1 rel.); sem., 25; bros., 3; srs., 24; catechists, 76; bap., 931; Caths., 49,000 (.9%); tot. pop., 5,180,000.

Guinea-Bissau (formerly Portuguese Guinea): Independent state on the west coast of Africa; cap-

ital, Bissau. Catholicism was introduced in the second half of the 15th century but limited missionary work, hampered by the slave trade, had meager results. Missionary work in this century dates from 1933. A prefecture apostolic was established in 1955 (made a diocese in 1977). Guinea-Bissau established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1986.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 22; priests, 47 (1 dioc., 46 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 4; bros., 20; srs., 46; catechists, 154; bap., 1,231; Caths., 44,350; tot. pop., 900,000 (1985).

Guyana: Republic on the northern coast of South America; capital, Georgetown. In 1899 the Catholic Church and other churches were given equal status with the Church of England and the Church of Scotland, which had sole rights up to that time. Most of the Catholics are Portuguese. The Georgetown diocese was established in 1956, 10 years before Guyana became independent of England. The first native bishop was appointed in 1971. Schools were nationalized in 1976. Increased government interference was reported in 1980-81. The Catholic newspaper was forced to close and missionaries were denied access to certain areas. Government harassment of the Church increased in 1985-86 (see Index).

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 27; priests, 45 (7 dioc., 38 rel.); sem., 4; bros., 6; srs., 40; catechists, 612; bap., 1,488; Caths., 94,000; tot. pop., 920,000.

Haiti: Caribbean republic on the western third of Hispaniola adjacent to the Dominican Republic; capital, Port-au-Prince. Evangelization followed discovery by Columbus in 1492. Capuchins and Jesuits did most of the missionary work in the 18th century. From 1804, when independence was declared, until 1860, the country was in schism. Relations were regularized by a concordat concluded in 1860, when an archdiocese and four dioceses were established. Factors hindering the development of the Church have been a shortage of native clergy, inadequate religious instruction and the prevalence of voodoo. Political upheavals in the 1960s had serious effects on the Church. In 1984, a new concordat was concluded replacing the one in effect since 1860. Haiti maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 1; bp., 6; parishes, 190; priests, 427 (236 dioc., 191 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 165; bros., 205; srs., 905; bap., 99,280; Caths., 4,582,000 (86%); tot. pop., 5,300,000.

Honduras: Republic in Central America; capital, Tegucigalpa. Evangelization preceded establishment of the first diocese in the 16th century. Under Spanish rule and after independence from 1823, the Church held a favored position until 1880 when equal legal status was given to all religions. Harassment of priests and nuns working among peasants and Salvadoran refugees was reported in recent years. Honduras maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; prel., 1; abp., 1; bp., 7; parishes, 122; priests, 240 (64 dioc., 176 rel.); p.d., 4; sem., 46; bros., 12; srs., 308; cate-

chists, 1,364; *bap.*, 92,586; *Caths.*, 3,930,000 (96%); *tot. pop.*, 4,090,000.

Hong Kong: British crown colony at the mouth of the Canton River, adjacent to the southeast Chinese province of Kwangtung. Most of the territory, leased from China, is scheduled for return in 1997. A prefecture apostolic was established in 1841. Members of the Pontifical Institute for Foreign Missions began work there in 1858. The Hong Kong diocese was erected in 1946.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 53; *priests*, 354 (73 *dioc.*, 281 *rel.*); *sem.*, 27; *bros.*, 77; *srs.*, 785; *catechists*, 577; *bap.*, 5,226; *Caths.*, 270,000; *tot. pop.*, 5,310,000.

Hungary: People's republic in east central Europe; capital, Budapest. The early origins of Christianity in the country, whose territory was subject to a great deal of change, is not known. Magyars accepted Christianity about the end of the 10th century. St. Stephen I (d. 1038) promoted its spread and helped to organize some of its historical dioceses. Bishops early became influential in politics as well as in the Church. For centuries the country served as a buffer for the Christian West against barbarians from the East, notably the Mongols in the 13th century. Religious orders, whose foundations started from the 1130s, provided the most effective missionaries, pastors and teachers. Outstanding for years were the Franciscans and Dominicans; the Jesuits were noted for their work in the Counter-Reformation from the second half of the 16th century onwards. Hussites and Waldensians prepared the way for the Reformation which struck at almost the same time as the Turks. The Reformation made considerable progress after 1526, resulting in the conversion of large numbers to Lutheranism and Calvinism by the end of the century. Most of them or their descendants returned to the Church later, but many Magyars remained staunch Calvinists. Turks repressed the churches, Protestant as well as Catholic, during a reign of 150 years but they managed to survive. Domination of the Church was one of the objectives of government policy during the reigns of Maria Theresa and Joseph II in the second half of the 18th century; their Josephinism affected Church-state relations until the first World War. More than 100,000 Eastern-Rite schismatics were reunited with Rome about the turn of the 18th century. Secularization increased in the second half of the 19th century, which also witnessed the birth of many new Catholic organizations and movements to influence life in the nation and the Church. Catholics were involved in the social chaos and anti-religious atmosphere of the years following World War I, struggling with their compatriots for religious as well as political survival. After World War II Communist strength, which had manifested itself with less intensity earlier in the century, was great long before it forced the legally elected president out of office in 1947 and imposed a Soviet type of constitution on the country in 1949. The campaign against the Church started with the disbanding of Catholic organizations in 1946. In 1948, "Caritas," the Catholic charitable organization, was taken over and all Catholic schools, colleges

and institutions were suppressed. Interference in church administration and attempts to split the bishops preceded the arrest of Cardinal Mindszenty on Dec. 26, 1948, and his sentence to life imprisonment in 1949. (He was free for a few days during the unsuccessful uprising of 1956. He then took up residence at the U.S. Embassy in Budapest where he remained until September, 1971, when he was permitted to leave the country. He died in 1975 in Vienna.) In 1950, religious orders and congregations were suppressed and 10,000 religious were interned. At least 30 priests and monks were assassinated, jailed or deported. About 4,000 priests and religious were confined in jail or concentration camps. The government sponsored a national "Progressive Catholic" church and captive organizations for priests and "Catholic Action," which attracted only a small minority. Signs were clear in 1965 and 1966 that a 1964 agreement with the Holy See regarding episcopal appointments had settled nothing. Six bishops were appointed by the Holy See and some other posts were filled, but none of the prelates were free from government surveillance and harassment. Four new bishops were appointed by the Holy See in January and ordained in Budapest in February, 1969; three elderly prelates resigned their sees. Shortly thereafter, peace priests complained that the "too Roman" new bishops would not deal with them. Talks between Vatican and Hungarian representatives during the past several years have resulted in the appointment of diocesan bishops to fill long-vacant sees.

Archd., 3; *dioc.*, 8; *abb.*, 1; *ap. ex.*, 1; *abp.*, 4; *bp.*, 14; *parishes*, 2,285; *priests*, 3,156 (3,020 *dioc.*, 136 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 3; *sem.*, 309; *bros.*, 54; *srs.*, 75; *bap.*, 70,574; *Caths.*, 6,533,000 (61%); *tot. pop.*, 10,690,000.

Iceland: Island republic between Norway and Greenland; capital, Reykjavik. Irish hermits were there in the eighth century. Missionaries subsequently evangelized the island and Christianity was officially accepted about 1000. The first bishop was ordained in 1056. The Black Death had dire effects and spiritual decline set in during the 15th century. Lutheranism was introduced from Denmark between 1537 and 1552 and made the official religion. Some Catholic missionary work was done in the 19th century. Religious freedom was granted to the few Catholics in 1874. A vicariate was erected in 1929 (made a diocese in 1968). Iceland maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 2; *priests*, 9 (5 *dioc.*, 4 *rel.*); *sem.*, 3; *srs.*, 38; *bap.*, 14; *Caths.*, 2,000; *tot. pop.*, 230,000.

India: Republic on the subcontinent of south central Asia; capital, New Delhi. Long-standing tradition credits the Apostle Thomas with the introduction of Christianity in the Kerala area. Evangelization followed the establishment of Portuguese posts and the conquest of Goa in 1510. Jesuits, Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustinians and members of other religious orders figured in the early missionary history. An archdiocese for Goa, with two suffragan sees, was set up in 1558. Five provincial councils were held between 1567

and 1606. The number of Catholics in 1572 was estimated to be 280,000. This figure rose to 800,000 in 1700 and declined to 500,000 in 1800. Missionaries had some difficulties with the British East India Co. which exercised virtual government control from 1757 to 1858. They also had trouble because of a conflict that developed between policies of the Portuguese government, which pressed its rights of patronage in episcopal and clerical appointments, and the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, which sought greater freedom of action in the same appointments. This struggle eventuated in the schism of Goa between 1838 and 1857. In 1886, when the number of Catholics was estimated to be one million, the hierarchy for India and Ceylon was restored. Jesuits contributed greatly to the development of Catholic education from the second half of the 19th century. A large percentage of the Catholic population is located around Goa and Kerala and farther south. The country is predominantly Hindu. So-called anti-conversion laws in effect in several states have had a restrictive effect on pastoral ministry and social service. India maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit.)

Patriarchate, 1 (titular of East Indies); archd., 19; dioc. (1986), 95; p.a., 1; card., 3; abb., 19; bp., 102; parishes, 5,558; priests, 12,662 (7,351 dioc., 5,311 rel.); p.d., 15; sem., 5,876; bros., 2,601; srs., 53,679; catechists, 28,508; Caths., 12,800,000 (1.7%); tot. pop. 746,740,000 (1985).

Indonesia: Republic southeast of Asia, consisting of some 3,000 islands including Kalimantan (most of Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes), Java, the Lesser Sundas, Moluccas, Sumatra, Timor and West Irian (Irian Jaya, western part of New Guinea); capital, Jakarta. Evangelization by the Portuguese began about 1511. St. Francis Xavier, greatest of the modern missionaries, spent some 14 months in the area. Christianity was strongly rooted in some parts of the islands by 1600. Islam's rise to dominance began at this time. The Dutch East Indies Co., which gained effective control in the 17th century, banned evangelization by Catholic missionaries for some time but Dutch secular and religious priests managed to resume the work. A vicariate of Batavia for all the Dutch East Indies was set up in 1841. About 90 per cent of the population is Moslem. The hierarchy was established in 1961. Indonesia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 7; dioc., 26; mil. vic., card., 1; abb., 7; bps., 28; parishes, 617; priests, 1,742 (288 dioc., 1,454 rel.); p.d., 7; sem., 1,278; bros., 737; srs., 4,256; catechists, 12,267; bap., 164,694; Caths., 4,050,000 (2.5%); tot. pop., 159,430,000. (Statistics for former Portuguese Timor which was annexed by Indonesia in 1976 are listed separately; see Timor, Eastern.)

Iran: Islamic republic in southwestern Asia, between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf; capital, Teheran. Some of the earliest Christian communities were established in this area outside the

(then) Roman Empire. They suffered persecution in the fourth century and were then cut off from the outside world. Nestorianism was generally professed in the late fifth century. Islam became dominant after 640. Some later missionary work was attempted but without success. Religious liberty was granted in 1834, but Catholics were the victims of a massacre in 1918. Islam is the religion of perhaps 98 per cent of the population. In 1964 the country had 100,000 Monophysites, the largest group of Christians, and some 20,000 Nestorians. Catholics belong to the Latin, Armenian and Chaldean rites. Iran (Persia until 1935) maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 4; dioc., 2; abb., 3; bp., 1; parishes, 32; priests, 51 (9 dioc., 42 rel.); p.d., 10; bros., 12; srs., 42; bap., 244; Caths., 18,000 (.04%); tot. pop., 41,640,000.

Iraq: Republic in southwestern Asia, between Iran and Saudi Arabia; capital, Baghdad. Some of the earliest Christian communities were established in the area, whose history resembles that of Iran. Catholics belong to the Armenian, Chaldean, Latin and Syrian rites; Chaldeans are most numerous. Islam is the religion of some 90 per cent of the population. Iraq maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1; archd., 9; dioc., 5; patriarch, 1; abb., 9; bp., 4; parishes, 106; priests, 141 (105 dioc., 36 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 15; bros., 12; srs., 241; bap., 5,270; Caths., 378,000 (2.5%); tot. pop., 14,650,000.

Ireland: Republic in the British Isles; capital, Dublin. St. Patrick, who is venerated as the apostle of Ireland, evangelized parts of the island for some years after the middle of the fifth century. Conversion of the island was not accomplished, however, until the seventh century or later. Celtic monks were the principal missionaries. The Church was organized along monastic lines at first, but a movement developed in the 11th century for the establishment of jurisdiction along episcopal lines. By that time many Roman usages had been adopted. The Church gathered strength during the period from the Norman Conquest of England to the reign of Henry VIII despite a wide variety of rivalries, wars, and other disturbances. Henry introduced an age of repression of the faith which continued for many years under several of his successors. The Irish suffered from proscription of the Catholic faith, economic and social disabilities, subjection to absentee landlords and a plantation system designed to keep them from owning property, and actual persecution which took an uncertain toll of lives up until about 1714. Most of those living in the northern part of Ireland became Anglican and Presbyterian in the 1600s but the south remained strong in faith. Some penal laws remained in force until emancipation in 1829. Nearly 100 years later Ireland was divided by two enactments which made Northern Ireland, consisting of six counties, part of the United Kingdom (1920) and gave dominion status to the Irish Free State, made up of the other 26 counties (1922). This state (Eire, in Gaelic) was proclaimed the Republic of Ireland in 1949. The Catholic Church pre-

dominates but religious freedom is guaranteed for all. Ireland maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 4; dioc., 22; card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 31; parishes, 1,333; priests, 6,420 (3,710 dioc., 2,710 rel.); p.d., 3; sem., 1,081; bros., 1,846; srs., 12,553; bap., 80,404 (preceding figures include Northern Ireland); Caths., (approx.), 3,286,600 (93%); tot. pop., 3,534,000.

Ireland, Northern: Part of the United Kingdom, it consists of six of the nine counties of Ulster in the northeast corner of Ireland; capital, Belfast. History is given under Ireland, above. For recent developments, see Index.

Tot. pop., 1,490,228, Catholics comprise about one third. (Other statistics are included in Ireland).

Israel: Parliamentary democracy in the Middle East, at the eastern end of the Mediterranean; capitals, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv (diplomatic). Israel was the birthplace of Christianity, the site of the first Christian communities. Some persecution was suffered in the early Christian era and again during the several hundred years of Roman control. Moslems conquered the territory in the seventh century and, except for the period of the Kingdom of Jerusalem established by Crusaders, remained in control most of the time up until World War I. The Church survived in the area, sometimes just barely, but it did not prosper greatly or show any notable increase in numbers. The British took over the protectorate of the area after World War I. Partition into Israel for the Jews and Palestine for the Arabs was approved by the United Nations in 1947. War broke out a year later with the proclamation of the Republic of Israel. The Israelis won the war and 50 percent more territory than they had originally been ceded. War broke out again for six days in June, 1967, and in October, 1973, resulting in a Middle East crisis which persists to the present time. Caught in the middle of the conflict are hundreds of thousands of dispossessed Palestinian refugees. Judaism is the faith professed by about 85 percent of the inhabitants; approximately one-third of them are considered observants. Most of the Arab minority are Moslems. The Akka archdiocese for Melkites is situated in Israel. Maronites are subject to the bishop of Tyr, Lebanon. Latins are under the jurisdiction of the Roman patriarchate of Jerusalem. Israel has an apostolic delegate. The 1983 *Statistical Yearbook of the Church* reported a Catholic population of 131,000. The total population is 4,100,000.

Italy: Republic in southern Europe; capital, Rome. A Christian community was formed early at Rome, probably by the middle of the first century. St. Peter established his see there. He and St. Paul suffered death for the faith there in the 60s. The early Christians were persecuted at various times there, as in other parts of the empire, but the Church developed in numbers and influence, gradually spreading out from towns and cities in the center and south to rural areas and the north. Organization, in the process of formation in the second century, developed greatly between the

fifth and eighth centuries. By the latter date the Church had already come to grips with serious problems, including doctrinal and disciplinary disputes that threatened the unity of faith, barbarian invasions, and the need for the pope and bishops to take over civil responsibilities because of imperial default. The Church has been at the center of life on the peninsula throughout the centuries. It emerged from underground in 313, with the Edict of Milan, and rose to a position of prestige and lasting influence. It educated and converted the barbarians, preserved culture through the early Middle Ages and passed it on to later times, suffered periods of decline and gained strength through recurring reforms, engaged in military combat for political reasons and intellectual combat for the preservation and development of doctrine, saw and patronized the development of the arts, experienced all human strengths and weaknesses in its members, knew triumph and the humiliation of failure. For long centuries, from the fourth to the 19th, the Church was a temporal as well as spiritual power. This temporal aspect complicated its history in Italy. Since the 1870s, however, when the Papal States were annexed by the Kingdom of Italy, the history became simpler — but remained complicated — as the Church, shorn of temporal power, began to find new freedom for the fulfillment of its spiritual mission. In 1985, a new concordat was ratified between the Vatican and Italy, replacing one in effect since 1929. (See Index: Vatican-Italian Concordat.) Italy maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1; archd., 57; dioc., 208; prel., 4; abb., 7; mil. vic., card., 34; abp., and bp., 451 (218 residential, 35 auxiliaries, remainder in other offices or retired); parishes, 28,691; priests, 61,670 (39,492 dioc., 22,178 rel.); p.d., 382; sem., 5,229; bros., 6,051; srs., 143,977; bap., 591,678; Caths., 55,703,000 (98%); tot. pop., 56,840,000.

Ivory Coast: Republic in western Africa; capital, Abidjan. The Holy Ghost Fathers began systematic evangelization in 1895. The first native priests from the area were ordained in 1934. The hierarchy was set up in 1955; the first native cardinal (Bernard Yago) was named in 1983. Ivory Coast maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 9; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 10 (nat.); parishes, 186; priests, 413 (139 dioc., 274 rel.); sem., 75; bros., 74; srs., 522; catechists, 5,239; bap., 224,894; Caths., 972,000 (10.6%); tot. pop., 9,160,000.

Jamaica: Republic in the West Indies; capital, Kingston. Franciscans and Dominicans evangelized the island from about 1512 until 1655. Missionary work was interrupted after the English took possession but was resumed by Jesuits about the turn of the 19th century. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1837. The hierarchy was established in 1967. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 65; priests, 80 (16 dioc., 64 rel.); p.d., 7; sem., 10; bros., 11; srs., 196; catechists, 372; bap.,

2,837; *Caths.*, 220,000 (9.7%); *tot. pop.*, 2,260,000.

Japan: Archipelago in the northwest Pacific; capital, Tokyo. Jesuits began evangelization in the middle of the 16th century and about 300,000 converts, most of them in Kyushu, were reported at the end of the century. The Nagasaki Martyrs were victims of persecution in 1597. Another persecution took some 4,000 lives between 1614 and 1651. Missionaries, banned for two centuries, returned about the middle of the 19th century and found Christian communities still surviving in Nagasaki and other places in Kyushu. A vicariate was organized in 1866. Religious freedom was guaranteed in 1889. The hierarchy was established in 1891. Japan maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 3; *dioc.*, 13; *p.a.*, 1; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 2; *bp.*, 15; *parishes*, 792; *priests*, 1,919 (530 *dioc.*, 1,389 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 3; *sem.*, 215; *bros.*, 397; *srs.*, 7,164; *catechists*, 1,271; *bap.*, 10,428; *Caths.*, 416,000 (.34%); *tot. pop.*, 119,260,000.

Jerusalem: The entire city, site of the first Christian community, has been under Israeli control since the Israeli-Arab war of June, 1967. There are two patriarchates in the city, Melkite and Latin. Jerusalem has an apostolic delegate.

Jordan: Constitutional monarchy in the Middle East; capital, Amman. Christianity there dates from apostolic times. Survival of the faith was threatened many times under the rule of Moslems from 636 and Ottoman Turks from 1517 to 1918, and in the Islamic Emirate of Trans-Jordan from 1918 to 1949. Since the creation of Israel, some 500,000 Palestinian refugees, some of them Christians, have been in Jordan. Islam is the state religion but religious freedom is guaranteed for all. The Greek Melkite-Rite Archdiocese of Petra and Philadelphia is located in Jordan. Latin (Roman)-Rite Catholics are under the jurisdiction of the Latin patriarchate of Jerusalem. Jordan has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; *abp.*, 1; *parishes*, 62; *priests*, 73 (51 *dioc.*, 22 *rel.*); *sem.*, 4; *bros.*, 9; *srs.*, 279; *bap.*, 1,160; *Caths.*, 99,000 (3%); *tot. pop.*, 3,250,000.

Kenya: Republic in eastern Africa bordering on the Indian Ocean; capital, Nairobi. Systematic evangelization by the Holy Ghost Fathers began in 1892, nearly 40 years after the start of work by Protestant missionaries. The hierarchy was established in 1953. Kenya maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.* (1986), 6; *mil. vic.*, *card.*, 1 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 15 (10 *nat.*); *parishes*, 402; *priests*, 912 (291 *dioc.*, 621 *rel.*); *sem.*, 695; *bros.*, 209; *srs.*, 2,074; *catechists*, 5,252; *bap.*, 224,894; *Caths.*, 3,807,000 (20.2%); *tot. pop.*, 17,780,000.

Kiribati (Gilbert Islands): Former British colony in Oceania; became independent July 12, 1979; capital Bairiki on Tarawa. French Missionaries of the Sacred Heart began work in the islands in 1888. A vicariate for the islands was organized in 1897. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 24; *priests*, 16 (2 *dioc.*, 14 *rel.*); *sem.*, 6; *bros.*, 5; *srs.*, 56; *bap.*, 2,070; *Caths.*, 33,000 (60.7%); *tot. pop.*, 65,000.

Korea: Peninsula in eastern Asia, east of China, divided into the (Communist) Democratic People's Republic in the North, formed May 1, 1948, with Pyongyang as its capital; and the Republic of Korea in the South, with Seoul as the capital. Some Catholics may have been in Korea before it became a "hermit kingdom" toward the end of the 16th century and closed its borders to foreigners. The real introduction to Catholicism came in 1784 through lay converts. A priest arriving in the country in 1794 found 4,000 Catholics there who had never seen a priest. A vicariate was erected in 1831 but was not manned for several years thereafter. There were 15,000 Catholics by 1857. Four persecutions in the 19th century took a terrible toll; several thousands died in the last one, 1866-69. (One-hundred and three martyrs of this period were canonized by Pope John Paul II during his 1984 apostolic visit to the country.) Freedom of religion was granted in 1883 when Korea opened its borders. Progress was made thereafter. The hierarchy was established in 1962. Since the war of 1950-1953, there have been no signs of Catholic life in the North, which has been blanketed by a news blackout. In July, 1972, both Koreas agreed to seek peaceful means of reunification. Bishop Tji of Won Ju, South Korea, convicted and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in 1974 on a charge of inciting to rebellion, was released in February, 1975. The South maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

North Korea: *Dioc.*, 2; *abb.*, 1; *bp.*, 1 (*exiled*); *tot. pop.*, 19,190,000. No recent Catholic statistics available; there were an estimated 100,000 Catholics reported in 1969.

South Korea: *Archd.*, 3; *dioc.*, 11; *mil. vic.*, *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 2; *bp.*, 14; *parishes*, 659; *priests*, 1,202 (895 *dioc.*, 307 *rel.*); *sem.*, 1,004; *bros.*, 336; *srs.*, 3,664; *catechists*, 5,503; *bap.*, 137,784; *Caths.*, 1,658,000 (4.1%); *tot. pop.*, 39,950,000.

Kuwait: Constitutional monarchy (sultanate or sheikdom) in southwest Asia bordering on the Persian Gulf. Remote Christian origins probably date to apostolic times. Islam is the predominant and official religion. Kuwait maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

V.a., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 4; *priests*, 8 (4 *dioc.*, 4 *rel.*); *srs.*, 29; *bap.*, 828; *Caths.*, 49,000; *tot. pop.*, 1,670,000.

Laos: People's republic in southeast Asia, surrounded by China, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Thailand and Burma; capital, Vientiane. Systematic evangelization by French missionaries started about 1881; earlier efforts ended in 1688. The first mission was established in 1885 by Father Xavier Guégo. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1899 when there were 8,000 Catholics and 2,000 catechumens in the country. Most of the foreign missionaries were expelled following the communist take-over in 1975. Buddhism is the state religion. Laos has an apostolic delegate.

V.a., 4; *bp.*, 3; No statistics available.

Catholics numbered 35,000 (1% of the total population) in 1974. Tot. pop., 4,210,000.

Latvia: Baltic republic forcibly absorbed by the U.S.S.R. in the early 1940s; capital, Riga. Catholicism was introduced late in the 12th century. Lutheranism became the dominant religion after 1530. Catholics were free to practice their faith during the long period of Russian control and during independence from 1918 to 1940. The relatively small Catholic community has been repressed since the start of Soviet occupation. The Russian take-over of Latvia has not been recognized by the Holy See or the United States.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; card., 1 (*Julijans Vairods, named in 1983*); bp., 3 (*titular, 1 is impeded*); parishes, 179; priests, 104 (95 dioc., 9 rel.); sem., 54; bap., 5,003; Caths., 500,000; tot. pop. 2,500,000 (1986 *Annuario Pontificio*.)

Lebanon: Republic in the Middle East, north of Israel; capital, Beirut. Christianity, introduced in apostolic times, was firmly established by the end of the fourth century and has remained so despite heavy Moslem influence since early in the seventh century. The country is the center of the Maronite Rite. During the past 10 years the country has been torn by violence and often heavy fighting among rival political-religious factions drawn along Christian-Moslem lines. (See Index for 1986 developments.) Lebanon maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd. 11 (1 *Armenian*, 3 *Maronite*, 7 *Greek Melkite*); dioc., 6 (1 *Chaldean*, 5 *Maronite*); v.a., 1 (*Latin*); card., 1 (*Patr. Antoine Khoraiche of Maronites*); patriarchs, 3 (*patriarchs of Antioch of the Maronites, a cardinal; Antioch of the Syrians and Cilicia of the Armenians who reside in Lebanon*); abp. and bp., 19; parishes, 1,008; priests, 1,407 (660 dioc., 747 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 282; bros., 116; srs., 3,415; bap., 15,010; Caths., 1,408,000; tot. pop., 2,640,000.

Lesotho: Constitutional monarchy, an enclave in the southeastern part of the Republic of South Africa; capital, Maseru. Oblates of Mary Immaculate, the first Catholic missionaries in the area, started evangelization in 1862. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1894. The hierarchy was established in 1951. Lesotho maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (*nat.*); bp., 3 (*nat.*); parishes, 74; priests, 132 (22 dioc., 110 rel.); sem., 47; bros., 52; srs., 702; catechists, 2,044; bap., 287,228; Caths., 629,000 (14.4%); tot. pop., 1,440,000.

Liberia: Republic in western Africa, bordering on the Atlantic; capital, Monrovia. Missionary work and influence, dating interruptedly from the 16th century, were slight before the Society of African Missions undertook evangelization in 1906. The hierarchy was established in 1982. Liberia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1 (*nat.*); bp., 1 (*nat.*); parishes, 47; priests, 53 (9 dioc., 44 rel.); p.d., 3; sem., 18; bros., 28; srs., 107; catechists, 192; bap. 1,908; Caths., 42,000 (2%); tot. pop., 2,060,000.

Libya: Arab state in northern Africa, on the Mediterranean between Egypt and Tunisia; capital, Tripoli. Christianity was probably preached in the area at an early date but was overcome by the spread of Islam from the 630s. Islamization was complete by 1067 and there has been no Christian influence since then. The Catholics in the country belong to the foreign colony. Islam is the state religion. Libya has an apostolic delegate.

V.a., 3; p.a., 1; bp., 2; parishes, 7; priests, 15 (rel.); bro., 1; srs., 120; bap., 210; Caths., 32,000 (.95%); tot. pop., 3,350,000.

Liechtenstein: Constitutional monarchy in central Europe, in the Alps and on the Rhine between Switzerland and Austria; capital, Vaduz. Christianity in the country dates from the fourth century; the area has been under the jurisdiction of Chur, Switzerland, since about that time. The Reformation had hardly any influence in the country. Catholicism is the state religion but religious freedom for all is guaranteed by law. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1985.

Parishes, 10; priests, 32 (18 dioc., 14 rel.); bros., 9; srs., 102; bap., 350; Caths., 22,000; tot. pop., 30,000.

Lithuania: Baltic republic forcibly absorbed and under Soviet domination since 1945; capital, Vilna (Vilnius). Catholicism was introduced in 1251 and two dioceses were established by 1260. Effective evangelization took place between 1385 and 1417, when Catholicism became the state religion. Losses to Lutheranism in the 16th century were overcome. Efforts of czars to "russify" the Church between 1795 and 1918 were strongly resisted. Concordat relations with the Vatican were established in 1927, nine years after independence from Russia and 13 years before the start of another kind of Russian control with the following results, among others: all convents closed since 1940; four seminaries shut down; appointment to one seminary (Kauanas) only with government approval; priests restricted in pastoral ministry and subject to appointment by government officials; no religious services outside churches; no religious press; religious instruction banned; parish installations and activities controlled by directives enacted in 1976; two bishops — Vincentas Sladkevicius and Julijonas Steponavicius — forbidden to act as bishops and relegated to remote parishes in 1957 and 1961, respectively; arrest, imprisonment or detention in Siberia for four bishops, 185 priests, 275 lay persons between 1945 and 1955. Despite such developments and conditions, there remains a strong and vigorous underground Church in Lithuania, where the Soviet government finds its repressive potential limited by the solidarity of popular resistance. In July, 1982, two episcopal appointments were made: Rev. Antanas Vaidis was named titular bishop of Cubda and apostolic administrator of the Telsiai diocese and Klaipeda prelature; Bishop Vincentas Sladkevicius, titular bishop of Abora and auxiliary bishop of Kaiiadorys, was named apostolic administrator of that diocese. In 1983, four of the five bishops were allowed to go to Rome for their *ad limina* visit. The Soviet take-over of Lithuania is

not recognized by the Holy See or the United States.

Archd., 2 (*Kaunas and Vilna, which includes territory in political confines of Poland*); *dioc.*, 4; *prel.*, 1; *abp.*, 1 (*titular*); *bp.*, 4 (*none residential*); *parishes* 631; *priests*, 700 (691 *dioc.*, 9 *rel.*); *sem.*, 101; *bros.*, 19; *srs.*, 245; *Caths.*, 2,582,000 (79.9%); *tot. pop.*, 3,228,000.

Luxembourg: Constitutional monarchy in western Europe, between Belgium, Germany and France; capital, Luxembourg. Christianity, introduced in the fifth and sixth centuries, was firmly established by the end of the eighth century. A full-scale parish system was in existence in the ninth century. Monastic influence was strong until the Reformation, which had minimal influence in the country. The Church experienced some adverse influence from the currents of the French Revolution. Luxembourg maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; *abp.-bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 274; *priests*, 419 (317 *dioc.*, 102 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 2; *sem.*, 24; *bros.*, 26; *srs.*, 1,143; *bap.*, 3,294; *Caths.*, 369,386 (97%); *tot. pop.*, 370,000.

Macau (Macao): Portuguese-administered territory in southeast Asia across the Pearl River estuary from Hong Kong. Christianity was introduced by the Jesuits in 1557. Diocese was established in 1576. Macau served as a base for missionary work in Japan and China.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 6; *priests*, 74 (44 *dioc.*, 30 *rel.*); *sem.*, 8; *bros.*, 21; *srs.*, 181; *catechists*, 137; *bap.*, 522; *Caths.*, 20,000; *tot. pop.*, 336,000.

Madagascar (Malagasy Republic): Republic off the eastern coast of Africa; capital, Antananarivo. Missionary efforts were generally fruitless from early in the 16th century until the Jesuits were permitted to start open evangelization about 1845. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1850 and a vicariate apostolic in the north was placed in charge of the Holy Ghost Fathers in 1898. There were 100,000 Catholics by 1900. The first native bishop was ordained in 1936. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Madagascar maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 3; *dioc.*, 14; *card.*, 1 (*nat.*); *abp.*, 2 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 16 (13 *nat.*); *parishes*, 235; *priests*, 671 (156 *dioc.*, 515 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 212; *bros.*, 329; *srs.*, 1,907; *catechists*, 7,614; *bap.*, 72,996; *Caths.*, 2,128,000 (22.6%); *tot. pop.*, 9,400,000.

Madeira Islands: Portuguese province, an archipelago 340 miles west of the northwestern coast of Africa; capital, Funchal. Catholicism has had a continuous history since the first half of the 15th century. The diocese of Funchal was established in 1514. Statistics are included in those for Portugal.

Malawi: Republic in the interior of eastern Africa; capital, Lilongwe. Missionary work, begun by Jesuits in the late 16th and early 17th centuries, was generally ineffective until the end of the 19th century. The Missionaries of Africa (White Fathers) arrived in 1889 and later were joined by oth-

ers. A vicariate was set up in 1897. The hierarchy was established in 1959. Malawi maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 6; *abp.*, 1 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 6 (4 *nat.*); *parishes*, 129; *priests*, 321 (115 *dioc.*, 206 *rel.*); *sem.*, 170; *bros.*, 88; *srs.*, 631; *catechists*, 3,880; *bap.*, 47,870; *Caths.*, 1,407,000 (21.8%); *tot. pop.*, 6,430,000.

Malaysia: Parliamentary democracy in south-eastern Asia; federation of former states of Malaya, Sabah (former Br. North Borneo) and Sarawak; capital, Kuala Lumpur. Christianity, introduced by Portuguese colonists about 1511, was confined almost exclusively to Malacca until late in the 18th century. The effectiveness of evangelization increased from then on because of the recruitment and training of native clergy. Singapore (see separate entry), founded in 1819, became a center for missionary work. Seventeen thousand Catholics were in the Malacca diocese in 1888. Effective evangelization in Sabah and Sarawak began in the second half of the 19th century. The hierarchy was established in 1973. Malaysia has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 2; *dioc.*, 4; *abp.*, 2 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 4 (*nat.*); *parishes*, 156; *priests*, 249 (160 *dioc.*, 89 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 3; *sem.*, 39; *bros.*, 103; *srs.*, 530; *catechists*, 1,537; *bap.*, 16,824; *Caths.*, 447,000 (3%); *tot. pop.*, 14,860,000.

Maldives: Republic, an archipelago 400 miles southwest of India and Ceylon; capital, Male. No serious attempt was ever made to evangelize the area, which is completely Moslem.

Tot. pop., 170,000.

Malì: Republic, inland in western Africa; capital, Bamako. Catholicism was introduced late in the second half of the 19th century. Missionary work made little progress in the midst of the predominantly Moslem population. A vicariate was set up in 1921. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 5; *abp.*, 1 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 5 (3 *nat.*); *parishes*, 37; *priests*, 136 (22 *dioc.*, 114 *rel.*); *sem.*, 27; *bros.*, 24; *srs.*, 170; *catechists*, 511; *bap.*, 2,579; *Caths.*, 68,000 (.9%); *tot. pop.*, 7,350,000.

Malta: Republic 58 miles south of Sicily; capital, Valletta. Early catacombs and inscriptions are evidence of the early introduction of Christianity. St. Paul was shipwrecked on Malta in 60. Saracens controlled the island(s) from 870 to 1090, a period of difficulty for the Church. The line of bishops extends from 1090 to the present. Church-state conflict developed in recent years over passage of government-sponsored legislation affecting Catholic schools and church-owned property. An agreement reached in 1985 ended the dispute and established a joint commission to study other church-state problems. Malta maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 1; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 82; *priests*, 1,121 (653 *dioc.*, 468 *rel.*); *sem.*, 122; *bros.*, 119; *srs.*, 1,394; *bap.*, 5,998; *Caths.*, 373,000 (98%); *tot. pop.*, 380,000.

Marianas, The (Northern): U.S. Trust territory

in Pacific (scheduled to become a U.S. commonwealth).

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 9; *priests*, 7 (5 *dioc.*, 2 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 2; *srs.*, 22; *catechists*, 149; *bap.*, 507; *Caths.*, 14,000; *tot. pop.*, 20,000.

Martinique: French overseas department in the West Indies, about 130 miles south of Guadeloupe; capital, Fort-de-France. Catholicism was introduced in the 16th century. The hierarchy was established in 1967.

Archd., 1; *abp.*, 1; *parishes*, 47; *priests*, 95 (41 *dioc.*, 54 *rel.*); *sem.*, 8; *bros.*, 12; *srs.*, 211; *catechists*, 2,000; *bap.*, 3,888; *Caths.*, 281,000; *tot. pop.*, 310,000.

Mauritania: Islamic republic on the northwest coast of Africa; capital, Nouakchott. With few exceptions, the Catholics in the country are members of the foreign colony. Mauritania has an apostolic delegate.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 7; *priests*, 9 (2 *dioc.*, 7 *rel.*); *bros.*, 2; *srs.*, 27; *bap.*, 37; *Caths.*, 4,000 (.2%); *tot. pop.*, 1,780,000.

Mauritius: Self-governing island state 500 miles east of Madagascar; capital, Port Louis. Catholicism was introduced by Vincentians in 1722. Port Louis, made a vicariate in 1819 and a diocese in 1847, was a jumping-off point for missionaries to Australia, Madagascar and South Africa. Mauritius maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 43; *priests*, 95 (50 *dioc.*, 45 *rel.*); *sem.*, 6; *bros.*, 30; *srs.*, 283; *bap.*, 6,260; *Caths.*, 326,000 (32.7%); *tot. pop.*, 995,000.

Mayotte: French overseas island territory, in Indian Ocean off southeast coast of Africa; formerly part of Comoros. Statistics included in Comoros.

Melilla: Spanish possession in northern Africa. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Mexico (United States of Mexico): Republic in Middle America. Christianity was introduced early in the 16th century. Mexico City, made a diocese in 1530, became the missionary and cultural center of the whole country. Missionary work, started in 1524 and forwarded principally by Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustinians and Jesuits, resulted in the baptism of all persons in the central plateau by the end of the century. Progress there and in the rest of the country continued in the following century but tapered off and went into decline in the 18th century, for a variety of reasons ranging from diminishing government support to relaxations of Church discipline. The wars of independence, 1810-21, in which some Catholics participated, created serious problems of adjustment for the Church. Social problems, political unrest and government opposition climaxed in the constitution of 1917 which practically outlawed the Church. Persecution took serious tolls of life and kept the Church underground, under Calles, 1924-1928, again in 1931, and under Cardenas in 1934. President Camacho, 1940-1946, ended persecution and instituted a more lenient policy. The Church, however, still labors under legal and practical disabilities. Mexico has an apostolic delegate; the

Mexican president has a personal envoy to the Vatican.

Archd., 12; *dioc.*, 55; *prel.*, 7; *v.a.*, 2; *card.*, 2; *abp.*, 10; *bp.*, 75; *parishes*, 4,258; *priests*, 10,110 (7,208 *dioc.*, 2,902 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 60; *sem.*, 4,217; *bros.*, 1,423; *srs.*, 24,207; *catechists*, 930; *bap.*, 2,064,753; *Caths.*, 72,095,000 (95%); *tot. pop.*, 75,100,000.

Monaco: Constitutional monarchy, an enclave on the Mediterranean coast of France near the Italian border; capital, Monaco-Ville. Christianity was introduced before 1000. Catholicism is the official religion but freedom is guaranteed for all. Monaco has an ambassador at Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *abp.*, 1; *parishes*, 5; *priests*, 32 (16 *dioc.*, 16 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 3; *bros.*, 19; *srs.*, 55; *bap.*, 212; *Caths.*, 25,000; *tot. pop.*, 30,000.

Mongolia: People's republic in north central Asia; capital Ulaanbaatar. Christianity was introduced by Nestorians. Some Franciscans were in the country in the 13th and 14th centuries, en route to China. Limited evangelization efforts from the 18th century had little success among the Mongols in Outer Mongolia, where Buddhism has predominated for hundreds of years. No Christians were known to be there in 1953. There may be a few Catholics in Inner Mongolia. No foreign missionaries have been in the country since 1953.

Pop., 1,700,000.

Montserrat: British island possession in Caribbean; capital, Plymouth. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of St. John's-Basseterre diocese, Antigua.

Parish, 1; *priests*, 1 (*rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *srs.*, 4; *catechists*, 8; *bap.*, 32; *Caths.*, 1,000; *tot. pop.*, 14,000.

Morocco: Constitutional monarchy in northwest Africa with Atlantic and Mediterranean coastlines; capital, Rabat. Christianity was known in the area by the end of the third century. Bishops from Morocco attended a council at Carthage in 484. Catholic life survived under Visigoth and, from 700, Arab rule; later it became subject to influence from the Spanish, Portuguese and French. Islam is the state religion. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Morocco maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; *abp.*, 2; *parishes*, 56; *priests*, 98 (25 *dioc.*, 73 *rel.*); *bros.*, 11; *srs.*, 392; *catechists*, 129; *bap.*, 147; *Caths.*, 64,000 (.28%); *tot. pop.*, 22,110,000.

Mozambique: People's republic in southeast Africa, bordering on the Indian Ocean; former Portuguese territory (independent, 1975); capital, Maputo (formerly Lourenco Marques). Christianity was introduced by Portuguese Jesuits about the middle of the 16th century. Evangelization continued from then until the 18th century when it went into decline largely because of the Portuguese government's expulsion of the Jesuits. Conditions worsened in the 1830s, improved after 1881, but deteriorated again during the anticlerical period from 1910 to 1925. Conditions improved in 1940, the year Portugal concluded a new concordat with the Holy See and the hierarchy was established. Out-

spoken criticism by missionaries of Portuguese policies in Mozambique resulted in Church-state tensions in the years immediately preceding independence. Tension continues to be a factor, although to a smaller degree, in relations between the Church and the Marxist-oriented government in power since 1975. The first two native bishops were ordained March 9, 1975. Two ecclesiastical provinces were established in 1984. Mozambique has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 3; *dioc.*, 6; *abp.*, 3 (2 nat.); *bp.*, 6 (5 nat.); *parishes*, 259; *priests*, 281 (24 *dioc.*, 257 *rel.*); *sem.*, 25; *bros.*, 74; *srs.*, 500; *catechists*, 7,172; *Caths.*, 1,756,000 (13.2%); *tot. pop.*, 13,310,000.

Namibia (South West Africa): Territory in South Africa in dispute between the Republic of South Africa and the United Nations; capital, Windhoek. The area shares the history of South Africa. Namibia has an apostolic delegate (to Southern Africa).

V.a., 2; *bp.*, 2 (1 nat); *parishes*, 53; *priests*, 64 (3 *dioc.*, 61 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 16; *sem.*, 1; *bros.*, 56; *srs.*, 295; *bap.*, 7,456; *Caths.*, 195,690 (16%); *tot. pop.*, 1,166,000 (1985).

Nauru: Independent republic in western Pacific; capital, Yaren. Forms part of the Tarawa and Nauru diocese (Kiribati).

Parish, 1; *priest*, 1 (*rel.*); *bro.*, 1; *srs.*, 16; *Caths.*, 2,000; *tot. pop.*, 7,000.

Nepal: Constitutional monarchy, the only Hindu kingdom in the world, in central Asia south of the Himalayas between India and Tibet; capital, Kathmandu. Little is known of the country before the 15th century. Some Jesuits passed through from 1628 and some sections were evangelized in the 18th century, with minimal results, before the country was closed to foreigners. Conversions from Hinduism, the state religion, are not recognized in law. Christian missionary work is not allowed. Nepal established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1983.

Mission "sui juris." 1; *parishes*, 3; *priests*, 29 (4 *dioc.*, 25 *rel.*); *bros.*, 11; *srs.*, 47; *bap.*, 22; *Caths.*, 976; *tot. pop.*, 16,477,607. (1986 *Anuario Pontificio*; *figures are for the Nepal mission "sui juris."*)

Netherlands: Kingdom in northwestern Europe; capital, Amsterdam (seat of the government, The Hague). Evangelization, begun about the turn of the sixth century by Irish, Anglo-Saxon and Frankish missionaries, resulted in Christianization of the country by 800 and subsequent strong influence on The Lowlands. Invasion by French Calvinists in 1572 brought serious losses to the Catholic Church and made the Reformed Church dominant. Catholics suffered a practical persecution of official repression and social handicap in the 17th century. The schism of Utrecht occurred in 1724. Only one-third of the population was Catholic in 1726. The Church had only a skeleton organization from 1702 to 1853, when the hierarchy was reestablished. Despite this upturn, cultural isolation was the experience of Catholics until about 1914. From then on new vigor came into the life of the Church, and a whole new climate of interfaith

relations began to develop. Before and for some years following the Second Vatican Council, the thrust and variety of thought and practice in the Dutch Church moved it to the vanguard position of "progressive" renewal. A particular synod of Dutch bishops held at the Vatican in January, 1980, and aimed at internal improvement of the Church in the Netherlands, had disappointing results, according to reports in 1981. The Netherlands maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 6; *mil. vic.*, *card.*, 4; *bp.*, 11; *parishes*, 1,790; *priests*, 6,453 (2,488 *dioc.*, 3,965 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 38; *sem.*, 283; *bros.*, 2,582; *srs.*, 21,012; *bap.*, 52,957; *Caths.*, 5,600,000 (39.9%); *tot. pop.*, 14,360,000.

Netherlands Antilles: Autonomous part of the Kingdom of The Netherlands. Consists of two groups of islands in the Caribbean: Curacao, Aruba and Bonaire, off the northern coast of Venezuela; and St. Eustatius, Saba and the southern part of St. Martaan, southeast of Puerto Rico; capital, Willemstad on Curacao. Christianity was introduced in the 16th century. Apostolic delegation was established in 1975.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 47; *priests*, 59 (12 *dioc.*, 47 *rel.*); *bros.*, 50; *srs.*, 131; *catechists*, 14; *bap.*, 3,440; *Caths.*, 236,000 (90%); *tot. pop.*, 260,000.

New Caledonia: French territory consisting of several islands in Oceania east of Queensland, Australia; capital, Noumea. Catholicism was introduced in 1843, nine years after Protestant missionaries began evangelization. A vicariate was organized in 1847. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Archd., 1; *abp.*, 1; *parishes*, 36; *priests*, 65 (11 *dioc.*, 54 *rel.*); *sem.*, 5; *bros.*, 62; *srs.*, 192; *catechists*, 210; *bap.*, 1,918; *Caths.*, 94,000; *tot. pop.*, 150,000.

New Zealand: Independent nation in Commonwealth, a group of islands in Oceania 1,200 miles southeast of Australia; capital, Wellington. Protestant missionaries were the first evangelizers. On North Island, Catholic missionaries started work before the establishment of two dioceses in 1848; their work among the Maoris was not organized until about 1881. On South Island, whose first resident priest arrived in 1840, a diocese was established in 1869. These three jurisdictions were joined in a province in 1896. The Marists were the outstanding Catholic missionaries in the area. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1973.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 5; *mil. vic.*, *card.*, 1; *bp.*, 8; *parishes*, 285; *priests*, 765 (419 *dioc.*, 346 *rel.*); *sem.*, 95; *bros.*, 286; *srs.*, 1,929; *catechists*, 85; *bap.*, 8,886; *Caths.*, 504,000 (15.7%); *tot. pop.*, 3,200,000.

Nicaragua: Republic in Central America; capital, Managua. Evangelization began shortly after the Spanish conquest about 1524 and eight years later the first bishop took over jurisdiction of the Church in the country. Jesuits were leaders in missionary work during the colonial period, which lasted until the 1820s. Evangelization endeavor increased after establishment of the republic in 1838.

In this century it was extended to the Atlantic coastal area where Protestant missionaries had begun work about the middle of the 1900s. Many church leaders, clerical and lay, supported the aims but not necessarily all the methods of the revolution which forced the resignation and flight July 17, 1979, of Anastasio Somoza Debayle, whose family had controlled the government since the early 1930s. Nicaragua maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for 1986 developments.)

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 4; *prel.*, 2; *v.a.*, 1; *card.*, 1; *bp.*, 9; *parishes*, 181; *priests*, 327 (116 *dioc.*, 211 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 29; *sem.*, 46; *bros.*, 61; *srs.*, 651; *catechists*, 1,777; *bap.*, 72,184; *Caths.*, 2,658,000 (86.8%); 3,060,683.

Niger: Republic in west central Africa; capital, Niamey. The first mission was set up in 1831. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1942 and the first diocese was established in 1961. The country is predominantly Moslem. Niger maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 16; *priests*, 34 (6 *dioc.*, 28 *rel.*); *sem.*, 1; *bros.*, 6; *srs.*, 66; *bap.*, 210; *Caths.*, 15,000 (.24%); *tot. pop.*, 6,200,000 (1985).

Nigeria: Republic in western Africa; capital, Lagos. The Portuguese introduced Catholicism in the coastal region in the 15th century. Capuchins did some evangelization in the 17th century but systematic missionary work did not get under way along the coast until about 1840. A vicariate for this area was organized in 1870. A prefecture was set up in 1911 for missions in the northern part of the country where Islam was strongly entrenched. From 1967, when Biafra seceded, until early in 1970 the country was torn by civil war. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Nigeria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 3; *dioc.*, 28; *mission "sui juris,"* 1; *card.*, 2; *abp.*, 3 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 30 (24 *nat.*); *parishes*, 530; *priests*, 1,412 (878 *dioc.*, 534 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 6; *sem.*, 1,553; *bros.*, 353; *srs.*, 1,438; *catechists*, 10,405; *bap.*, 259,883; *Caths.*, 6,044,000 (6.8%); *tot. pop.*, 89,020,000.

Niue: New Zealand self-governing territory in South Pacific. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Rarotonga diocese, Cook Islands.

Parish, 1; *priest*, 1 (*rel.*); *srs.*, 2; *bap.*, 16; *Caths.* (1982), 200; *tot. pop.*, 3,000.

Norway: Constitutional monarchy in northern Europe, the western part of the Scandinavian peninsula; capital, Oslo. Evangelization begun in the ninth century by missionaries from England and Ireland put the Church on a firm footing about the turn of the 11th century. The first diocese was set up in 1153 and development of the Church progressed until the Black Death in 1349 inflicted losses from which it never recovered. Lutheranism, introduced from outside in 1537 and furthered cautiously, gained general acceptance by about 1600 and was made the state religion. Legal and other measures crippled the Church, forcing priests to flee the country and completely disrupting normal activity. Changes for the better came in the 19th century, with the granting of religious

liberty in 1845 and the repeal of many legal disabilities in 1897. Norway was administered as a single apostolic vicariate from 1892 to 1932, when it was divided into three jurisdictions under the supervision of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1982.

Dioc., 1; *prel.*, 2; *bp.*, 2; *parishes*, 28; *priests*, 56 (16 *dioc.*, 40 *rel.*); *sem.*, 6; *bros.*, 13; *srs.*, 353; *bap.*, 277; *Caths.*, 17,000; *tot. pop.*, 4,130,000.

Oman: Independent monarchy in eastern corner of Arabian Peninsula; capital, Muscat. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Parishes, 2; *priests*, 5 (1 *dioc.*, 4 *rel.*); *bros.*, 2; *bap.*, 24; *Caths.*, 8,000; *tot. pop.*, 1,130,000.

Pakistan: Islamic republic in southwestern Asia; capital, Islamabad. (Formerly included East Pakistan which became the independent nation of Bangladesh in 1971.) Islam, firmly established in the eighth century, is the state religion. Christian evangelization of the native population began about the middle of the 19th century, years after earlier scattered attempts. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Pakistan maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 5; *card.*, 1 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 6 (*nat.*); *parishes*, 53; *priests*, 228 (88 *dioc.*, 140 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 89; *bros.*, 57; *srs.*, 707; *catechists*, 402; *bap.*, 20,547; *Caths.*, 497,000 (.55%); *tot. pop.*, 89,730,000.

Panama: Republic in Central America; capital, Panama City. Catholicism was introduced by Franciscan missionaries and evangelization started in 1514. The Panama diocese, oldest in the Americas, was set up at the same time. The Catholic Church has favored status and state aid for missions, charities and parochial schools, but religious freedom is guaranteed to all religions. Panama maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 3; *prel.*, 1; *v.a.*, 1; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 6; *parishes*, 144; *priests*, 280 (76 *dioc.*, 204 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 7; *sem.*, 130; *bros.*, 39; *srs.*, 454; *catechists*, 400; *Caths.*, 1,842,000 (88.1%); *tot. pop.*, 2,090,000.

Papua New Guinea: Independent (Sept. 16, 1975) republic (formerly under Australian administration) in southwest Pacific. Consists of the eastern half of the southwestern Pacific island of New Guinea and the Northern Solomon Islands; capital, Port Moresby. Marists began evangelization about 1844 but were handicapped by many factors, including "spheres of influence" laid out for Catholic and Protestant missionaries. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1896 and placed in charge of the Divine Word Missionaries. The territory suffered greatly during World War II. Hierarchy was established for New Guinea and adjacent islands in 1966. Papua New Guinea established diplomatic relations with the Vatican in 1977.

Archd., 4; *dioc.*, 14; *abp.*, 4; *bp.*, 16; *parishes*, 307; *priests*, 521 (64 *dioc.*, 457 *rel.*);

p.d., 13; *bros.*, 318; *srs.*, 951; *catechists*, 2,413; *bap.*, 35,698; *Caths.*, 1,006,000 (31.5%); *tot. pop.*, 3,190,000.

Paraguay: Republic in central South America; capital, Asuncion. Catholicism was introduced in 1542, evangelization began almost immediately. A diocese erected in 1547 was occupied for the first time in 1556. On many occasions thereafter dioceses in the country were left unoccupied because of political and other reasons. Jesuits who came into the country after 1609 devised the reductions system for evangelizing the Indians, teaching them agriculture, husbandry, trades and other useful arts, and giving them experience in property use and community life. The reductions were communes of Indians only, under the direction of the missionaries. About 50 of them were established in southern Brazil, Uruguay and northeastern Argentina as well as in Paraguay. They had an average population of three to four thousand. At their peak, some 30 reductions had a population of 100,000. Political officials regarded the reductions with disfavor because they did not control them and feared that the Indians trained in them might foment revolt and upset the established colonial system under Spanish control. The reductions lasted until about 1768 when their Jesuit founders and directors were expelled from Latin America. Church-state relations following independence from Spain in 1811 were tense as often as not because of government efforts to control the Church through continued exercise of Spanish patronage rights and by other means. The Church as well as the whole country suffered a great deal during the War of the Triple Alliance from 1865-70. After that time, the Church had the same kind of experience in Paraguay as in the rest of Latin America with forces of liberalism, anticlericalism, massive educational needs, poverty, a shortage of priests and other personnel. Most recently church leaders have been challenging the government to initiate long-needed economic and social reforms. Paraguay maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 8; *prel.*, 2; *v.a.*, 2; *mil. vic.*; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 15; *parishes*, 282; *priests*, 536 (182 *dioc.*, 354 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 18; *sem.*, 249; *bros.*, 103; *srs.*, 997; *catechists*, 119; *bap.*, 101,032; *Caths.*, 3,192,000 (91.9%); *tot. pop.*, 3,470,000.

Peru: Republic on the western coast of South America; capital, Lima. An effective diocese became operational in 1537, five years after the Spanish conquest. Evangelization, already under way, developed for some time after 1570 but deteriorated before the end of the colonial period in the 1820s. The first native-born saint of the new world was a Peruvian, Rose of Lima, a Dominican tertiary who died in 1617 and was canonized in 1671. In the new republic founded after the wars of independence the Church experienced problems of adjustment and many of the difficulties that cropped up in other South American countries: government efforts to control it through continuation of the patronage rights of the Spanish crown; suppression of houses of religious and expropriation of church property; religious indifference and

outright hostility. The Church was given special status but was not made the established religion. Repressive measures by the government against labor protests have been condemned by Church leaders in the past several years. Peru maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 7; *dioc.*, 14; *prel.*, 12; *v.a.*, 8; *mil. vic.*; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 6; *bp.*, 44; *parishes*, 1,250; *priests*, 2,258 (966 *dioc.*, 1,292 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 39; *sem.*, 895; *bros.*, 461; *srs.*, 4,910; *catechists*, 2,411; *bap.*, 431,543; *Caths.*, 17,296,000 (92.4%); *tot. pop.*, 18,710,000.

Philippines: Republic, an archipelago of 7,000 islands off the southeast coast of Asia; capital, Quezon City. Systematic evangelization was begun in 1564 and resulted in firm establishment of the Church by the 19th century. During the period of Spanish rule, which lasted from the discovery of the islands by Magellan in 1521 to 1898, the Church experienced difficulties with the patronage system under which the Spanish crown tried to control ecclesiastical affairs through episcopal and other appointments. This system ended in 1898 when the United States gained possession of the islands and instituted a policy of separation of Church and state. Anticlericalism flared late in the 19th century. The Aglipayan scism, an attempt to set up a nationalist church, occurred a few years later, in 1902. The government of Ferdinand Marcos, under attack by people of the church for a number of years for violations of human rights, was replaced in 1986 (see Index). The republic maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 16; *dioc.*, 46; *prel.*, 5; *v.a.*, 5; *mil. vic.*; *card.* (1985), 2; *abp.*, 14; *bp.*, 75; *parishes*, 2,129; *priests*, 5,039 (2,924 *dioc.*, 2,115 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 3; *sem.*, 4,315; *bros.*, 378; *srs.*, 7,812; *catechists*, 1,299; *bap.*, 1,383,140; *Caths.*, 43,800,000 (84.1%); *tot. pop.*, 52,060,000.

Poland: People's republic in eastern Europe; capital, Warsaw. The first traces of Christianity date from the second half of the ninth century. Its spread was accelerated by the union of the Slavs in the 10th century. The first bishopric was set up in 968. The Gniezno archdiocese, with suffragan sees and a mandate to evangelize the borderlands as well as Poland, was established in 1000. Steady growth continued thereafter, with religious orders and their schools playing a major role. Some tensions with the Orthodox were experienced. The Reformation, supported mainly by city dwellers and the upper classes, peaked from about the middle of the 16th century, resulting in numerous conversions to Lutheranism, the Reformed Church and the Bohemian Brethren. A successful Counter-Reformation, with the Jesuits in a position of leadership, was completed by about 1632. The movement served a nationalist as well as religious purpose: in restoring religious unity to a large degree, it united the country against potential invaders, the Swedes, Russians and Turks. The Counter-Reformation had bad side effects, leading to the repression of Protestants long after it was over and to prejudice against Orthodox who returned to allegiance with Rome in 1596 and later. The Church,

in the same manner as the entire country, was adversely affected by the partitions of the 18th and 19th centuries. Russification hurt the Orthodox who had reunited with Rome and the Latins who were in the majority. Germans extended their *Kulturkampf* to the area they controlled. The Austrians exhibited some degree of tolerance. In the republic established after World War I the Church reorganized itself, continued to serve as a vital force in national life, and enjoyed generally harmonious relations with the state. Progressive growth was strong until 1939 when disaster struck in the form of invasion by German and Russian forces and six years of war. In 1945, seven years before the adoption of a Soviet-type of constitution, the Communist-controlled government initiated a policy that included a constant program of atheistic propaganda; a strong campaign against the hierarchy and clergy; the imprisonment in 1948 of 700 priests and even more religious; rigid limitation of the activities of religious; censorship and curtailment of the Catholic press and Catholic Action; interference with church administration and appointments of the clergy; the "deposition" of Cardinal Wyszyński in 1953 and the imprisonment of other members of the hierarchy; the suppression of "Caritas," the Catholic charitable organization; promotion of "Progressive Catholic" activities and a small minority of "patriotic priests." Establishment of the Gomułka regime, the freeing of Cardinal Wyszyński in October, 1956, and the signing of an agreement two months later by bishops and state officials, led to some improvement of conditions. The underlying fact, however, was that the regime conceded to Catholics only so much as was necessary to secure support of the government as a more tolerable evil than the harsh and real threat of a Russian-imposed puppet government like that in Hungary. This has been the controlling principle in Church-state relations. Auxiliary Bishop Ladisław Rubin of Gniezno sketched the general state of affairs in March, 1968. He said that there was no sign that the government had any intention of releasing its oppressive grip on the Church. As evidence of the "climate of asphyxiation" in the country he cited: persistent questioning of priests by officials concerning their activities; the prohibition against Catholic schools, hospitals and charitable works; the financial burden of a 60 per cent tax on church income. Cardinal Wyszyński denounced "enforced atheism" in a Lenten pastoral in the same year. In May, 1969, the bishops drafted a list of grievances against the government which, they said, were "only some examples of difficulties which demonstrated the situation of the Church in our homeland." The grievances were: refusal of permits to build new churches and establish new parishes; refusal of permission "for the organization of new religion classes"; pressure on Catholics who attend religious ceremonies; censorship and the lack of an independent Catholic daily newspaper; lack of representation in public life; restriction of "freedom to conduct normal pastoral work" in the western portion of the country. There was a move toward improvement in Church-state relations in

1971-72. In 1973, the Polish bishops issued a pastoral letter urging Catholics to resist the official atheism imposed by the government. In 1974 the bishops expressed approval of renewed Vatican efforts at regularizing Church-state relations but insisted that they (the bishops) be consulted on every step of the negotiations. The bishops have continued their sharp criticism of anti-religious policies and human rights violations of the government. Regular contacts on a working level were initiated by the Vatican and Poland in 1974, but regular diplomatic relations have not been established. Cardinal Karol Wojtyła of Cracow was elected to the papacy in 1978. Church support was strong for the independent labor movement, Solidarity, which was recognized by the government in August, 1980, but outlawed in December, 1981, when martial law was imposed. The prevailing church-state condition is one of tension, affected by three principal internal factors: (1) the need of the government for social order, which is impossible to achieve without the moderating influence of the Church; (2) pressure by the Church for freedom from restraints on its pastoral, education, and social mission; (3) mutual resistance to Soviet intervention. (See entries in News Events.)

Archd., 7; *dioc.*, 21; *card.*, 5; *abp.*, 3; *bp.*, 81; *parishes*, 8,040; *priests*, 20,311 (15,718 *dioc.*, 4,593 *rel.*); *sem.*, 7,517; *bros.*, 1,334; *srs.*, 24,850; *bap.*, 146,265; *Caths.*, 34,460,000 (94.2%); *tot. pop.*, 36,570,000.

Polynesia, French: French overseas territory in the southern Pacific, including Tahiti and the Marquesas Islands; capital, Papeete. The first phase of evangelization in the Marquesas Islands, begun in 1838, resulted in 216 baptisms in 10 years. A vicariate was organized in 1848 but real progress was not made until after the baptism of native rulers in 1853. Persecution caused missionaries to leave the islands several times. By the 1960s, more than 95 per cent of the population was Catholic. Isolated attempts to evangelize Tahiti were made in the 17th and 18th centuries. Two Picpus Fathers began missionary work in 1831. A vicariate was organized in 1848. By 1908, despite the hindrances of Protestant opposition, disease and other factors, the Church had firm roots.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 1; *abp.*, 1 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 78; *priests*, 35 (10 *dioc.*, 25 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 7; *sem.*, 2; *bros.*, 31; *srs.*, 63; *catechists*, 158; *bap.*, 1,644; *Caths.*, 57,800; *tot. pop.*, 166,000.

Portugal: Republic in the western part of the Iberian peninsula; capital, Lisbon. Christianity was introduced before the fourth century. From the fifth century to early in the eighth century the Church experienced difficulties from the physical invasion of barbarians and the intellectual invasion of doctrinal errors in the forms of Arianism, Priscillianism and Pelagianism. The Church survived under the rule of Arabs from about 711 and of the Moors until 1249. Ecclesiastical life was fairly vigorous from 1080 to 1185, and monastic influence became strong. A canon set in about 1450. Several decades later Portugal became the jumping-off place for many missionaries to

newly discovered colonies. The Reformation had little effect in the country. Beginning about 1750, Pombal, minister of foreign affairs and prime minister, mounted a frontal attack on the Jesuits whom he succeeded in expelling from Portugal and the colonies. His anti-Jesuit campaign successful Pombal also attempted, and succeeded to some extent, in controlling the Church in Portugal until his fall from power about 1777. Liberal revolutionaries with anti-Church policies made the 19th century a difficult one for the Church. Similar policies prevailed in Church-state relations in this century until the accession of Salazar to power in 1928. In 1940 he concluded a concordat with the Holy See which regularized Church-state relations but still left the Church in a subservient condition. The prevailing spirit of church authorities in Portugal has been conservative. In 1971 several priests were tried for subversion for speaking out against colonialism and for taking part in guerrilla activities in Angola. A military coup of Apr. 25, 1974, triggered a succession of chaotic political developments which led to an attempt by Communists, after receiving only 18 per cent of the votes cast in a national election, to take over the government in the summer of 1975. Portugal maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1; archd., 2; dioc., 17; mil. vic.; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 27; parishes, 4,316; priests, 4,771 (3,694 dioc., 1,077 rel.); p.d., 8; sem., 542; bros., 515; srs., 7,252; bap., 146,265; Caths., 9,537,000 (94.4%); tot. pop., 10,100,000.

Puerto Rico: A U.S. commonwealth, the smallest of the Greater Antilles, 885 miles southeast of the southern coast of Florida; capital, San Juan. Following its discovery by Columbus in 1493, the island was evangelized by Spanish missionaries and remained under Spanish ecclesiastical as well as political control until 1898 when it became a possession of the United States. The original diocese, San Juan, was erected in 1511. The present hierarchy was established in 1960. Puerto Rico has an apostolic delegate (nuncio to Dominican Republic).

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; card., 1; bp., 8; parishes, 269; priests, 724 (296 dioc., 428 rel.); p.d., 169; sem., 198; bros., 89; srs., 1,509; bap., 52,847; Caths., 2,735,000 (81.6%); tot. pop., 3,350,000.

Qatar: Independent state in the Persian Gulf; capital, Doha. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Parish, 1; priest, 1 (rel.); bap., 51; Caths., 6,000; tot. pop., 280,000.

Reunion: French overseas department, 450 miles east of Madagascar; capital, Saint-Denis. Catholicism was introduced in 1667 and some intermittent missionary work was done through the rest of the century. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1712. Vincentians began work there in 1817 and were joined later by Holy Ghost Fathers. Reunion has an apostolic delegate.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 71; priests, 107 (59 dioc., 48 rel.); sem., 16; bros., 41; srs., 440;

catechists, 400; bap., 11,539; Caths., 468,000; tot. pop., 550,000.

Rhodes: Greek island in the Aegean Sea, 112 miles from the southwestern coast of Asia Minor. A diocese was established about the end of the third century. A bishop from Rhodes attended the Council of Nicaea in 325. Most of the Christians followed the Eastern Churches into schism in the 11th century and became Orthodox. Turks controlled the island from 1522 to 1912. The small Catholic population, for whom a diocese existed from 1328 to 1546, lived in crossfire between Turks and Orthodox. After 1719 Franciscans provided pastoral care for the Catholics, for whom an archdiocese was erected in 1928. Statistics are included in Greece.

Romania: Socialist republic in southeastern Europe; capital, Bucharest. Latin Christianity, introduced in the third century, all but disappeared during the barbarian invasions. The Byzantine Rite was introduced by the Bulgars about the beginning of the eighth century and established firm roots. It eventually became Orthodox, but a large number of its adherents returned later to union with Rome. Attempts to reintroduce the Latin Rite on any large scale have been unsuccessful. Communists took over the government following World War II, forced the abdication of Michael I in 1947, and enacted a Soviet type of constitution in 1952. By that time a campaign against religion was already in progress. In 1948 the government denounced a concordat concluded in 1929, nationalized all schools and passed a law on religions which resulted in the disorganization of Church administration. The 1.5 million-member Romanian Byzantine Rite Church, by government decree, was incorporated into the Romanian Orthodox Church, and the Orthodox bishops then seized the cathedrals of Roman Catholic bishops. Five of the six Latin Rite bishops were immediately disposed of by the government, and the last was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment in 1951, when a great many arrests of priests and laymen were made. Religious orders were suppressed in 1949. Since 1948 more than 50 priests have been executed and 200 have died in prison. One hundred priests were reported in prison at the end of 1958. Some change for the better in Church-state relations was reported after the middle of the summer of 1964, although restrictions were still in effect. About 1,200 priests were engaged in parish work in August, 1965.

Archd., 2; dioc., 9; ord., 1; bp., 3 (one was ordained in 1984). Complete statistics are not available. The 1986 Annuario Pontificio reported the following statistics for 6 of the 12 jurisdictions: parishes, 657; priests, 932 (869 dioc., 63 rel.); sem., 230; bros., 13; srs., 160; bap., 20,353; Caths., 1,387,768; tot. pop., 22,683,000.

Rwanda: Republic in east central Africa; capital, Kigali. Catholicism was introduced about the turn of the 20th century. The hierarchy was established in 1959. Intertribal warfare between the ruling Hutus (90 per cent of the population) and the Tutsis (formerly the ruling aristocracy) plagued

the country for a number of years. Rwanda maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 7; *abp.*, 1 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 7 (6 *nat.*); *parishes*, 110; *priests*, 455 (252 *dioc.*, 203 *rel.*); *sem.*, 154; *bros.*, 213; *srs.*, 848; *catechists*, 1,584; *bap.*, 95,804; *Caths.*, 2,450,000 (43%); *tot. pop.*, 5,700,000.

Saint Christopher (St. Kitts) and Nevis: Independent (Sept. 19, 1983) island states in West Indies; capital, Basseterre, on St. Christopher; Charlestown, on Nevis. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of St. John's-Basseterre diocese, Antigua.

Parishes, 4; *priests*, 8 (*rel.*); *srs.*, 2; *catechists*, 14; *bap.*, 85; *Caths.*, 4,000; *tot. pop.*, 66,000. *Statistics include Anguilla.*

Saint Lucia: Independent (Feb. 22, 1979) island state in West Indies; capital, Castries. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1984. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 1; *abp.*, 1; *parishes*, 22; *priests*, 33 (11 *dioc.*, 22 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 7; *bros.*, 2; *srs.*, 40; *catechists*, 260; *bap.*, 3,274; *Caths.*, 100,000; *tot. pop.*, 124,000.

Saint Pierre and Miquelon: French overseas department, two groups of islands near the southwest coast of Newfoundland; capital, St. Pierre. Catholicism was introduced about 1689.

V.a., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 3; *priests*, 3 (*rel.*); *srs.*, 13; *bap.*, 89; *Caths.*, 6,000; *tot. pop.*, 6,350.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Independent State (1979) in West Indies; capital, Kingstown. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Bridgetown-Kingstown diocese, Barbados.

Parishes, 7; *priests*, 9 (2 *dioc.*, 7 *rel.*); *bros.*, 8; *srs.*, 26; *catechists*, 32; *bap.*, 211; *Caths.*, 14,000; *tot. pop.*, 100,000.

Samoa, American: Unincorporated U.S. territory in southwestern Pacific, consisting of six small islands; seat of government, Pago Pago on the Island of Tutuila. Samoa-Pago Pago diocese established in 1982.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes* 5; *priests*, 7 (4 *dioc.*, 3 *rel.*); *sem.*, 3; *bros.*, 7; *srs.*, 13; *catechists*, 28; *bap.*, 308; *Caths.*, 7,500; *tot. pop.*, 33,000.

Samoa, Western: Independent state in the southwestern Pacific; capital, Apia. Catholic missionary work began in 1845. Most of the missions now in operation were established by 1870 when the Catholic population numbered about 5,000. Additional progress was made in missionary work from 1896. The first Samoan priest was ordained in 1892. A diocese was established in 1966; elevated to a metropolitan see in 1982.

Archd., 1; *card.*, 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 19; *priests*, 51 (14 *dioc.*, 37 *rel.*); *sem.*, 32; *bros.*, 36; *srs.*, 114; *catechists*, 73; *bap.*, 1,520; *Caths.*, 31,000; *tot. pop.*, 160,000.

San Marino: Republic, a 24-square-mile enclave in northeastern Italy; capital, San Marino. The date of initial evangelization is not known, but a diocese was established by the end of the third century. Ecclesiastically, it forms part of the diocese of San Marino-Montefeltro in Italy. San Marino is represented by an ambassador at Vatican City.

Parishes, 11; *priests*, 29 (15 *dioc.*, 14 *rel.*); *bro.*, 1; *srs.*, 13; *bap.*, 297; *Caths.*, 22,000; *tot. pop.*, 22,000.

Sao Tome and Principe: Independent republic (July 12, 1975), consisting of two islands off the western coast of Africa in the Gulf of Guinea; former Portuguese territory; capital Sao Tome. Evangelization was begun by the Portuguese who discovered the islands in 1471-72. The Sao Tome diocese was established in 1534. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1984.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 12; *priests*, 9 (*rel.*); *bros.*, 3; *srs.*, 15; *catechists*, 248; *bap.*, 2,818; *Caths.*, 81,000; *tot. pop.*, 90,000.

Saudi Arabia: Monarchy occupying four-fifths of Arabian peninsula; capital, Riyadh. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Parishes, 6; *priests*, 15 (1 *dioc.*, 14 *rel.*); *srs.*, 19; *bap.*, 514; *Caths.*, 426,000; *tot. pop.*, 10,420,000.

Scotland: Part of the United Kingdom, in the northern British Isles; capital, Edinburgh. Christianity was introduced by the early years of the fifth century. The arrival of St. Columba and his monks in 563 inaugurated a new era of evangelization which reached into remote areas by the end of the sixth century. He was extremely influential in determining the character of the Celtic Church, which was tribal, monastic, and in union with Rome. Considerable disruption of church activity resulted from Scandinavian invasions in the late eighth and ninth centuries. By 1153 the Scottish Church took a turn away from its insularity and was drawn into closer contact with the European community. Anglo-Saxon religious and political relations, complicated by rivalries between princes and ecclesiastical superiors, were not always the happiest. Religious orders expanded greatly in the 12th century. From shortly after the Norman Conquest of England to 1560 the Church suffered adverse effects from the Hundred Years' War, the Black Death, the Western Schism and other developments. In 1560 parliament abrogated papal supremacy over the Church in Scotland and committed the country to Protestantism in 1567. The Catholic Church was proscribed, to remain that way for more than 200 years, and the hierarchy was disbanded. Defections made the Church a minority religion from that time on. Presbyterian church government was ratified in 1690. Priests launched the Scottish Mission in 1653, incorporating themselves as a mission body under a prefect apostolic and working underground to serve the faithful in much the same way their confreres did in England. About 100 heather priests, trained in clandestine places in the heather country, were ordained by the early 19th century. Catholics got some relief from legal disabilities in 1793 and more later. Many left the country about that time. Some of their numbers were filled subsequently by immigrants from Ireland. The hierarchy was restored in 1878. Scotland, though predominantly Protestant, has a better record for tolerance than Northern Ireland.

Archd., 2; *dioc.*, 6; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 2; *bp.*, 9; *parishes*, 479; *priests*, 1,018 (787 *dioc.*, 231

rel.); sem., 189; bros., 116; srs., 1,165; bap., 13,304; Caths., 812,482 (15.8%); tot. pop., 5,117,146 (1985).

Senegal: Republic in western Africa; capital, Dakar. The country had its first contact with Catholicism through the Portuguese some time after 1460. Some incidental missionary work was done by Jesuits and Capuchins in the 16th and 17th centuries. A vicariate for the area was placed in charge of the Holy Ghost Fathers in 1779. More effective evangelization efforts were accomplished after the Senegambia vicariate was established in 1955. Senegal maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; p.a., 1; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 4 (nat.); parishes, 64; priests, 241 (84 dioc., 157 rel.); sem., 70; bros., 129; srs., 517; catechists, 1,300; bap., 10,062 Caths., 280,000 (4.4%); tot. pop., 6,320,000.

Seychelles: Independent (1976) group of 92 islands in the Indian Ocean 970 miles east of Kenya; capital, Victoria on Mahe. Catholicism was introduced in the 18th century. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1852. All education in the islands was conducted under Catholic auspices until 1954. Seychelles established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1984.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 17; priests, 21 (6 dioc., 15 rel.); sem., 2; bros., 10; srs., 58; catechists, 262; bap., 1,470; Caths., 59,000; tot. pop., 60,000.

Sierra Leone: Republic on the western coast of Africa; capital, Freetown. Catholicism was introduced in 1858. Members of the African Missions Society, the first Catholic missionaries in the area, were joined by Holy Ghost Fathers in 1864. Protestant missionaries were active in the area before their Catholic counterparts. Educational work had a major part in Catholic endeavor. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Sierra Leone has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; abp., 1; bp., 2; parishes, 31; priests, 116 (14 dioc., 102 rel.); sem., 36; bros., 12; srs., 96; catechists, 488; bap., 4,243; Caths., 68,000 (1.9%); tot. pop., 3,470,000.

Singapore: Independent island republic off the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula; capital, Singapore. Christianity was introduced in the area by Portuguese colonists about 1511. Singapore was founded in 1819; the first parish church was built in 1846. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1981.

Archd., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 26; priests, 130 (71 dioc., 59 rel.); sem., 27; bros., 60; srs., 236; catechists, 640; bap., 3,171; Caths., 96,000 (3.8%); tot. pop., 2,500,000.

Solomon Islands: Independent (July 7, 1978) island group in Oceania; capital, Honiara, on Guadalcanal. Evangelization of the Southern Solomons, begun earlier but interrupted because of violence against them, was resumed by the Marists in 1898. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1912. A similar jurisdiction was set up for the Western Solomons in 1959. World War II caused a great deal of damage to mission installa-

tions. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1984.

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; abp., 1; bp., 2; parishes, 35; priests, 49 (12 dioc., 37 rel.); sem., 9; bros., 33; srs., 190; catechists, 325; bap., 2,173; Caths., 63,000; tot. pop., 260,000.

Somalia: Republic on the eastern coast of Africa; capital, Mogadishu. The country has been Moslem for centuries. Pastoral activity has been confined to immigrants. Schools and hospitals were nationalized in 1972, resulting in the departure of some foreign missionaries. Somalia has an apostolic delegate (to the Red Sea Region).

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 2; priests, 5 (rel.); bros., 2; srs., 71; bap., 6; Caths., 2,000; tot. pop., 5,270,000.

South Africa: Republic in the southern part of Africa; capitals, Cape Town (legislative) and Pretoria (administrative). Christianity was introduced by the Portuguese who discovered the Cape of Good Hope in 1488. Boers, who founded Cape Town in 1652, expelled Catholics from the region. There was no Catholic missionary activity from that time until the 19th century. After a period of British opposition, a bishop established residence in 1837 and evangelization got under way thereafter among the Bantus and white immigrants. In recent years church authorities have strongly protested the white supremacy policy of apartheid which seriously infringes the human rights of the native Blacks and impedes the Church from carrying out its pastoral, educational and social service functions. The hierarchy was established in 1951. South Africa has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 4; dioc., 19; abb., 1; p.a., 2; card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 21; parishes, 713; priests, 1,097 (269 dioc., 828 rel.); p.d., 90; sem., 192; bros., 336; srs., 3,524; catechists, 6,723; bap., 66,226; Caths., 2,237,000 (7.2%); tot. pop., 30,800,000.

Spain: Constitutional monarchy on the Iberian peninsula in southwestern Europe; capital, Madrid. Christians were on the peninsula by 200; some of them suffered martyrdom during persecutions of the third century. A council held in Elvira about 304/6 enacted the first legislation on clerical celibacy in the West. Vandals invaded the peninsula in the fifth century, bringing with them an Arian brand of Christianity which they retained until their conversion following the baptism of their king Reccared, in 589. One of the significant developments of the seventh century was the establishment of Toledo as the primate see. The Visigoth kingdom lasted to the time of the Arab invasion, 711-14. The Church survived under Moslem rule but experienced some doctrinal and disciplinary irregularities as well as harassment. Reconquest of most of the peninsula was accomplished by 1248; unification was achieved during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. The discoveries of Columbus and other explorers ushered in an era of colonial expansion in which Spain became one of the greatest mission-sending countries in history. In 1492, in repetition of anti-Semitic actions of 694, the expulsion of unbaptized Jews

was decreed, leading to mass baptisms but a questionable number of real conversions in 1502. (The Jewish minority numbered about 165,000.) Activity by the Inquisition followed. Spain was not seriously affected by the Reformation. Ecclesiastical decline set in about 1650. Anti-Church actions authorized by a constitution enacted in 1812 resulted in the suppression of religious and other encroachments on the leaders, people and goods of the Church. Political, religious and cultural turmoil recurred during the 19th century and into the 20th. A revolutionary republic was proclaimed in 1931, triggering a series of developments which led to civil war from 1936 to 1939. During the conflict, which pitted leftist Loyalists against the forces of Francisco Franco, 6,632 priests and religious and an unknown number of lay persons perished in addition to thousands of victims of combat. One-man, one-party rule, established after the civil war and with rigid control policies with respect to personal liberties and social and economic issues, continued for more than 35 years before giving way after the death of Franco to democratic reforms. The Catholic Church, long the established religion, was disestablished under a new constitution providing guarantees of freedom for other religions as well. Disestablishment was ratified with modifications of a 1976 revision of the earlier concordat of 1953. Spain maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 13; *dioc.*, 52; *mil. vic.*; *card.*, 5; *abp.*, 11; *bp.*, 68; *parishes*, 21,403; *priests*, 32,070 (21,274 *dioc.*, 10,796 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 68; *sem.*, 3,344; *bros.*, 7,157; *srs.*, 78,450; *bap.*, 538,393; *Caths.*, 37,465,000 (97.9%); *tot. pop.*, 38,230,000.

Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon): Independent socialist republic, island southeast of India; capital, Colombo. Effective evangelization began in 1543 and made great progress by the middle of the 17th century. The Church was seriously hampered during the Dutch period from about 1650 to 1795. Anti-Catholic laws were repealed by the British in 1806. The hierarchy was established in 1886. Leftist governments and other factors have worked against the Church since the country became independent in 1948. The high percentage of indigenous clergy and religious has been of great advantage to the Church. Sri Lanka maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 8; *card.*, 1 (*nat.*); *abp.*, 1 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 9 (*nat.*); *parishes*, 318; *priests*, 684 (379 *dioc.*, 305 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 2; *sem.*, 219; *srs.*, 2,352; *catechists*, 2,591; *bap.*, 26,383; *Caths.*, 1,093,000 (7%); *tot. pop.*, 15,420,000.

Sudan: Republic in northeastern Africa, the largest country on the continent; capital, Khartoum. Christianity was introduced from Egypt and gained acceptance in the sixth century. Under Arab rule, it was eliminated in the northern region. No Christians were in the country in 1600. Evangelization attempts begun in the 19th century in the south yielded hard-won results. By 1931 there were nearly 40,000 Catholics there, and considerable progress was made by missionaries after that time. In 1957, a year after the republic was

established, Catholic schools were nationalized. An act restrictive of religious freedom went into effect in 1962, resulting in the harassment and expulsion of foreign missionaries. By 1964 all but a few Sudanese missionaries had been forced out of the southern region. The northern area, where Islam predominates, is impervious to Christian influence. Late in 1971 some missionaries were allowed to return to work in the South. Southern Sudan was granted regional autonomy within a unified country in March, 1972, thus ending often bitter fighting between the North and South dating back to 1955. The hierarchy was established in 1974. The imposition of Islamic penal codes in 1984 was a cause of concern to all Christian churches. Sudan maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; *dioc.* (1986), 7; *abp.*, 2 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 5 (*nat.*); *parishes*, 92; *priests*, 182 (40 *dioc.*, 142 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 49; *bros.*, 48; *srs.*, 236; *catechists* 1,285; *bap.*, 16,152; *Caths.*, 1,266,000 (6.2%); *tot. pop.*, 20,360,000.

Suriname (formerly Dutch Guiana): Independent (Nov. 25, 1975) state in northern South America; capital, Paramaribo, Catholicism was introduced in 1683. Evangelization began in 1817.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 19; *priests*, 34 (3 *dioc.*, 31 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 3; *bros.*, 27; *srs.*, 88; *catechists*, 63; *bap.*, 3,065; *Caths.*, 78,000; *tot. pop.*, 350,000.

Swaziland: Monarchy in southern Africa; almost totally surrounded by South Africa; capital, Mbabane. Missionary work was entrusted to the Servites in 1913. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1923. The hierarchy was established in 1951. Swaziland has an apostolic delegate (to Southern Africa).

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1 (*nat.*); *priests*, 37 (4 *dioc.*, 33 *rel.*); *sem.*, 2; *bros.*, 8; *srs.*, 115; *catechists*, 139; *bap.*, 1,113; *Caths.*, 37,000 (6%); *tot. pop.*, 650,000.

Sweden: Kingdom in northwestern Europe; capital, Stockholm. Christianity was introduced by St. Ansgar, a Frankish monk, in 829/30. The Church became well established in the 12th century and was a major influence at the end of the Middle Ages. Political and other factors favored the introduction and spread of the Lutheran Church which became the state religion in 1560. The Augsburg Confession of 1530 was accepted by the government; all relations with Rome were severed; monasteries were suppressed; the very presence of Catholics in the country was forbidden in 1617. A decree of tolerance for foreign Catholics was issued about 1781. Two years later a vicariate apostolic was organized for the country. In 1873 Swedes were given the legal right to leave the Lutheran Church and join another Christian church. (Membership in the Lutheran Church is presumed by law unless notice is given of membership in another church.) In 1923 there were only 11 priests and five churches in the country. Since 1952 Catholics have enjoyed almost complete religious freedom. The hierarchy was reestablished in 1953. Hindrances to growth of the Church are the strongly entrenched established church, limited resources,

a clergy shortage and the size of the country. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1982.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 33; *priests*, 88 (33 *dioc.*, 55 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 6; *sem.*, 16; *bros.*, 7; *srs.*, 247; *bap.*, 1,085; *Caths.*, 114,000 (1.4%); *tot. pop.*, 8,330,000.

Switzerland: Confederation in central Europe; capital, Bern. Christianity was introduced in the fourth century or earlier and was established on a firm footing before the barbarian invasions of the sixth century. Constance, established as a diocese in the seventh century, was a stronghold of the faith against the pagan Alamanni, in particular, who were not converted until some time in the ninth century. During this period of struggle with the barbarians, a number of monasteries of great influence were established. The Reformation in Switzerland was triggered by Zwingli in 1519 and furthered by him at Zurich until his death in battle against the Catholic cantons in 1531. Calvin set in motion the forces that made Geneva the international capital of the Reformation and transformed it into a theocracy. Catholics mobilized a Counter-Reformation in 1570, six years after Calvin's death. Struggle between Protestant and Catholic cantons was a fact of Swiss life for several hundred years. The Helvetic Constitution enacted at the turn of the 19th century embodied anti-Catholic measures and consequences, among them the dissolution of 130 monasteries. The Church was reorganized later in the century to meet the threats of liberalism, radicalism and the Kulturkampf. In the process, the Church, even though on the defensive, gained the strength and cohesion that characterizes it to the present time. The six dioceses in the country are immediately subject to the Holy See. In 1973, constitutional articles banning Jesuits from the country and prohibiting the establishment of convents and monasteries were repealed. There is a papal nuncio to Switzerland, but Switzerland does not have a diplomatic officer accredited to Vatican City.

Dioc., 6; *abb.*, 2; *bp.*, 8; *parishes*, 1,704; *priests*, 4,123 (2,452 *dioc.*, 1,671 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 21; *sem.*, 217; *bros.*, 361; *srs.*, 9,779; *bap.*, 34,898; *Caths.*, 3,028,000 (46.7%); *tot. pop.*, 6,480,000.

Syria: Arab republic in southwest Asia; capital, Damascus. Christian communities were formed in apostolic times. It is believed that St. Peter established a see at Antioch before going to Rome. Damascus became a center of influence. The area was the place of great men and great events in the early history of the Church. Monasticism developed there in the fourth century. So did the Monophysite and Monothelite heresies to which portions of the Church succumbed. Byzantine Syrians who remained in communion with Rome were given the name Melkites. Christians of various persuasions — Jacobites, Orthodox and Melkites — were subject to various degrees of harassment from the Arabs who took over in 638 and from the Ottoman Turks who isolated the country and remained in control from 1516 to the end of World War II. Syria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchates, 3 (Antioch of Maronites, Greek Melkites and Syrians; *patriarchs* of Maronites and Syrians reside in Lebanon); *Archd.*, 12 (1 Armenian, 2 Maronite, 5 Greek-Melkite, 4 Syrian); *dioc.*, 3 (Armenian, Chaldean, Maronite); *v.a.*, 1 (Latin); *patr.*, 1; *abb.*, 15; *bp.*, 2; *parishes*, 188; *priests*, 212 (142 *dioc.*, 70 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 2; *sem.*, 39; *bros.*, 11; *srs.*, 403; *bap.*, 2,622; *Caths.*, 257,000 (2.6%); *tot. pop.*, 9,610,000.

Taiwan (Formosa): Location of the Nationalist Government of the Republic of China, an island 100 miles off the southern coast of mainland China; capital, Taipei. Attempts to introduce Christianity in the 17th century were unsuccessful. Evangelization in the 19th century resulted in some 1,300 converts in 1895. Missionary endeavor was hampered by the Japanese who occupied the island following the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95. Nine thousand Catholics were reported in 1938. Great progress was made in missionary endeavor among the Chinese who emigrated to the island following the Communist take-over of the mainland in 1949. The hierarchy was established in 1952. Nationalist China maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 6; *abb.*, 1; *bp.*, 8 (1 *nat.*); *parishes*, 442; *priests*, 735 (219 *dioc.*, 516 *rel.*); *sem.*, 93; *bros.*, 88; *srs.*, 1,151; *catechists*, 482; *bap.*, 5,682; *Caths.*, 291,000 (1.5%); *tot. pop.*, 18,803,000.

Tanzania: Republic (consisting of former Tanganyika on the eastern coast of Africa and former Zanzibar, an island group off the eastern coast); capital, Dar es Salaam. The first Catholic mission in the former Tanganyikan portion of the republic was manned by Holy Ghost Fathers in 1868. The hierarchy was established there in 1953. Zanzibar was the landing place of Augustinians with the Portuguese in 1499. Some evangelization was attempted between then and 1698 when the Arabs expelled all priests from the territory. There was no Catholic missionary activity from then until the 1860s. The Holy Ghost Fathers arrived in 1863 and were entrusted with the mission in 1872. Zanzibar was important as a point of departure for missionaries to Tanganyika, Kenya and other places in East Africa. A vicariate for Zanzibar was set up in 1906. Tanzania maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; *dioc.*, 25; *card.*, 1 (*nat.*); *abb.*, 1 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 25 (24 *nat.*); *parishes*, 633; *priests*, 1,437 (814 *dioc.*, 623 *rel.*); *sem.*, 381; *bros.*, 340; *srs.*, 4,367; *catechists*, 8,567; *bap.*, 171,967; *Caths.*, 4,098,000 (20.1%); *tot. pop.*, 20,380,000.

Thailand (Siam): Constitutional monarchy in southeastern Asia; capital, Bangkok. The first Christians in the region were Portuguese traders who arrived early in the 16th century. A number of missionaries began arriving in 1554 but pastoral care was confined mostly to the Portuguese until the 1660s. Evangelization of the natives got under way from about that time. A seminary was organized in 1665, a vicariate was set up four years later, and a point of departure was established for

missionaries to Tonkin, Cochinchina and China. Persecution and death for some of the missionaries ended evangelization efforts in 1688. It was resumed, however, and made progress from 1824 onwards. In 1881 missionaries were sent from Siam to neighboring Laos. The hierarchy was established in 1965. Abp., Michai Kitbunchu was named the first Thai cardinal in 1983. Thailand maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 8; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 8 (7 nat.); parishes, 267; priests, 420 (199 dioc., 221 rel.); sem., 184; bros., 150; srs., 1,184; catechists, 1,047; bap., 6,355; Caths., 207,000 (.4%); tot. pop., 49,460,000.

Timor, Eastern: Former Portuguese overseas province in the Malay archipelago; annexed by Indonesia in 1976.

Dioc., 1; parishes, 21; priests, 35 (18 dioc., 17 rel.); sem., 18; bros., 7; srs., 50; catechists, 912; bap., 20,936; Caths., 393,000; tot. pop., 620,000.

Togo: Republic on the western coast of Africa; capital, Lome. The first Catholic missionaries in the area, where slave raiders operated for nearly 200 years, were members of the African Missions Society who arrived in 1563. They were followed by Divine Word Missionaries in 1914, when a prefecture apostolic was organized. At that time the Catholic population numbered about 19,000. The African Missionaries returned after their German predecessors were deported following World War I. The first native priest was ordained in 1922. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1981.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3 (2 nat.); parishes, 73; priests, 195 (89 dioc., 106 rel.); sem., 102; bros., 63; srs., 281; catechists, 1,137; bap., 19,415; Caths., 606,000 (21.9%); tot. pop., 2,760,000.

Tokelau: Pacific islands administered by New Zealand. Forms part of Samoa-Apia and Tokelau archdiocese, Western Samoa.

Parish, 1; p.d., 1; srs., 2; catechist, 1; bap., 50; Caths., 1,000; tot. pop., 2,000.

Tonga: Polynesian monarchy in the southwestern Pacific, consisting of about 150 islands; capital Nuku'alofa. Marists started missionary work in 1842, some years after Protestants had begun evangelization. By 1880 the Catholic population numbered about 1,700. A vicariate was organized in 1937. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat); parishes, 11; priests, 27; sem., 5; bros., 13; srs., 53; catechists, 54; bap., 606; Caths., 14,000 (14%); tot. pop., 100,000.

Trinidad and Tobago: Independent nation, consisting of two islands in the Caribbean; capital, Port-of-Spain. The first Catholic church in Trinidad was built in 1591, years after several missionary ventures had been launched and a number of missionaries killed. Capuchins were there from 1618 until about 1802. Missionary work continued after the British gained control early in the 19th century. Cordial relations have existed between the Church and state, both of which have man-

ifested their desire for the development of native clergy. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1978.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 58; priests, 129 (25 dioc., 104 rel.); sem., 33; bros., 27; srs., 181; catechists, 50; bap., 8,960; Caths., 386,000 (33.5%); tot. pop., 1,150,000.

Tunisia: Republic on the northern coast of Africa; capital, Tunis. There were few Christians in the territory until the 19th century. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1843 and the Carthage archdiocese was established in 1884. The Catholic population in 1892 consisted of most of the approximately 50,000 Europeans in the country. When Tunis became a republic in 1956, most of the Europeans left the country. The Holy See and the Tunisian government concluded an agreement in 1964 which changed the Carthage archdiocese into a prelate and handed over some ecclesiastical property to the republic. A considerable number of Moslem students are in Catholic schools, but the number of Moslem converts to the Church has been small. Tunisia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Prel., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 17; priests, 51 (23 dioc., 28 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 1; bros., 9; srs., 225; bap., 44; Caths., 20,000 (.3%); tot. pop., 6,890,000.

Turkey: Republic in Asia Minor and southeastern Europe, capital, Ankara. Christian communities were established in apostolic times, as attested in the Acts of the Apostles, some of the Letters of St. Paul, and Revelation. The territory was the scene of heresies and ecumenical councils, the place of residence of Fathers of the Church, the area in which ecclesiastical organization reached the dimensions of more than 450 sees in the middle of the seventh century. The region remained generally Byzantine except for the period of the Latin occupation of Constantinople from 1204 to 1261, but was conquered by the Ottoman Turks in 1453 and remained under their domination until establishment of the republic in 1923. Christians, always a minority, numbered more Orthodox than Latins; they were all under some restriction during the Ottoman period. They suffered persecution in the 19th and 20th centuries, the Armenians being the most numerous victims. Turkey is overwhelmingly Moslem. Catholics are tolerated to a degree. Turkey maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1 (Cilicia for the Armenians, the patriarch resides in Lebanon); archd., 3; dioc., 2; v.a., 2; mission "sui juris," 1; ap. ex., 1; abp., 3; bp., 1; parishes, 56; priests, 70 (15 dioc., 55 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 4; bros., 29; srs., 142; bap., 183; Caths., 15,000; tot. pop., 47,280,000.

Turks and Caicos Islands: British possession in West Indies; capital, Grand Turk.

Mission "sui juris," 1; parish, 1; priest, 1 (rel.); Caths., 1,000; tot. pop., 8,000.

Tuvalu (formerly Ellice Islands): Independent state (1978) in Oceania, consisting of 9 islands (8 inhabited); capital, Funafuti.

Mission "sui juris," 1; bp., 1; Caths., 100; tot. pop., 8,000.

Uganda: Republic in eastern Africa; capital, Kampala. The Missionaries of Africa (White Fathers) were the first Catholic missionaries, starting in 1879. Persecution broke out from 1885 to 1887, taking a toll of 22 Catholic martyrs, who were canonized in 1964, and a number of Anglican victims. (Pope Paul honored all those who died for the faith during a visit to Kampala in 1969.) By 1888, there were more than 8,000 Catholics. Evangelization was resumed in 1894, after being interrupted by war, and proceeded thereafter. The first native African bishop was ordained in 1939. The hierarchy was established in 1953. The Church was suppressed during the erratic regime of Pres. Idi Amin, who was deposed in the spring of 1979. Uganda maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 13; *mil. vic.*, *card.*, 1 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 13 (12 *nat.*); *parishes*, 318; *priests*, 938 (625 *dioc.*, 313 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 596; *bros.*, 316; *srs.*, 2,028; *catechists*, 7,963; *bap.*, 207,540; *Caths.*, 5,914,000 (40.4%); *tot. pop.*, 14,630,000.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Union of 15 Soviet Socialist Republics in northern Eurasia, from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific; Russian capital, Moscow. The Orthodox Church has been predominant in Russian history. It developed from the Byzantine Church before 1064. Some of its members subsequently established communion with Rome as the result of reunion movements but most of them remained Orthodox. The government has always retained some kind of general or particular control of this church. Latins, always a minority, had a little more freedom. From the beginning of the Communist government in 1917, all churches of whatever kind — including Jews and Moslems — became the targets of official campaigns designed to negate their influence on society and/or to eliminate them entirely. An accurate assessment of the situation of the Catholic Church in Russia is difficult to make. Its dimensions, however, can be gauged from the findings of a team of research specialists made public by the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives in 1964. It was reported: "The fate of the Catholic Church in the USSR and countries occupied by the Russians from 1917 to 1959 shows the following: (a) the number killed: 55 bishops; 12,800 priests and monks; 2.5 million Catholic believers; (b) imprisoned or deported: 199 bishops; 32,000 priests and 10 million believers; (c) 15,700 priests were forced to abandon their priesthood and accept other jobs; and (d) a large number of seminaries and religious communities were dissolved; 1,600 monasteries were nationalized, 31,779 churches were closed, 400 newspapers were prohibited, and all Catholic organizations were dissolved." Several Latin Rite churches are open; e.g., in Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa and Tiflis. An American chaplain is stationed in Moscow to serve Catholics at the U.S. embassy there. Recent reports indicate that, despite repression and attempts at Sovietization, the strongholds of Catholicism in the USSR

are Lithuania (incorporated in the USSR in 1940, together with Estonia and Latvia) and the Ukraine. No Catholic statistics are available for the USSR. See separate entries for Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania.

Tot. pop., 272,500,000.

United Arab Emirates: Independent state along Persian Gulf; capital, Abu Dhabi.

V.a., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 4; *priests*, 11 (3 *dioc.*, 8 *rel.*); *sem.*, 6; *bros.*, 4; *srs.*, 34; *bap.*, 880; *Caths.*, 48,000; *tot. pop.*, 1,210,000.

United States: See Catholic History in the United States, Statistics of the Church in the United States.

Uruguay: Republic (called the Eastern Republic of Uruguay) on the southeast coast of South America; capital, Montevideo. The Spanish established a settlement in 1624 and evangelization followed. Missionaries followed the reduction pattern to reach the Indians, form them in the faith and train them in agriculture, husbandry, other useful arts, and the experience of managing property and living in community. Montevideo was made a diocese in 1878. The constitution of 1830 made Catholicism the religion of the state and subsidized some of its activities, principally the missions to the Indians. Separation of Church and state was provided for in the constitution of 1917. Uruguay maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 9; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 11; *parishes*, 222; *priests*, 552 (178 *dioc.*, 374 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 24; *sem.*, 124; *bros.*, 148; *srs.*, 1,641; *bap.*, 40,221; *Caths.*, 2,347,000 (79%); *tot. pop.*, 2,970,000.

Vanuatu (New Hebrides): Independent (July 29, 1980) island group in the southwest Pacific, about 500 miles west of Fiji; formerly under joint British-French administration; capital, Vila. Effective, though slow, evangelization by Catholic missionaries began about 1887. A vicariate apostolic was set up in 1904. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 19; *priests*, 27 (4 *dioc.*, 23 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 19; *bros.*, 17; *srs.*, 80; *catechists*, 143; *bap.*, 759; *Caths.*, 18,000 (15%); *tot. pop.*, 120,000.

Vatican City: See separate entry.

Venezuela: Republic in northern South America; capital, Caracas. Evangelization began in 1513-14 and involved members of a number of religious orders who worked in assigned territories, developing missions into pueblos or towns and villages of Indian converts. Nearly 350 towns originated as missions. Fifty-four missionaries met death by violence from the start of missionary work until 1817. Missionary work was seriously hindered during the wars of independence in the second decade of the 19th century and continued in decline through the rest of the century as dictator followed dictator in a period of political turbulence. Restoration of the missions got under way in 1922. The first diocese was established in 1531. Most of the bishops have been native Venezuelans. The first diocesan synod was held in 1574. Church-state relations are regulated by an agreement concluded with the Holy See in 1964. Vene-

zuela maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 6; *dioc.*, 18; *v.a.*, 4; *card.*, 2; *abp.*, 4; *bp.*, 33; *parishes*, 1,002; *priests*, 1,975 (895 *dioc.*, 1,080 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 23, *sem.*, 496; *bros.*, 234; *srs.*, 3,862; *catechists*, 137; *bap.*, 323,011; *Caths.*, 14,859,000 (91%); *tot. pop.*, 16,390,000.

Vietnam: Country in southeastern Asia, reunited officially July 2, 1976, as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; capital, Hanoi. Previously, from 1954, partitioned into the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Vietnam in the North (capital, Hanoi) and the Republic of Vietnam in the South (capital, Saigon). Catholicism was introduced in 1533 but missionary work was intermittent until 1615 when Jesuits arrived to stay. One hundred thousand Catholics were reported in 1639. Two vicariates were organized in 1659. A seminary was set up in 1666 and two native priests were ordained two years later. A congregation of native women religious formed in 1670 is still active. Severe persecution broke out in 1698, three times in the 18th century, and again in the 19th. Between 100,000 and 300,000 persons suffered in some way from persecution during the 50 years before 1883 when the French moved in to secure religious liberty for the Catholics. Most of the 117 beatified Martyrs of Vietnam were killed during this 50-year period. After the French were forced out of Vietnam in 1954, the country was partitioned at the 17th parallel. The North went Communist and the Viet Cong, joined by North Vietnamese regular army troops in 1964, fought to gain control of the South. In 1954 there were approximately 1,114,000 Catholics in the North and 480,000 in the South. More than 650,000 fled to the South to avoid the government repression that silenced the Church in the North. In South Vietnam, the Church continued to develop during the war years. Fragmentary reports about the status of the Church since the end of the war in 1975 have been ominous. Freedom of religious belief, promised by the Revolutionary Government in May, 1975, shortly after its capture of Saigon (Ho Chi Min City), is denied in practice. Late in 1983, the government initiated support for a "patriotic" Catholic church analogous to the communist-sponsored church in China. The hierarchy was established in 1960. The apostolic delegation, formerly in Saigon, was transferred to Hanoi in 1976; it is presently vacant.

Archd., 3; *dioc.*, 22; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 2; *bp.*, 35. No statistics are available. There were 2,749,475 Catholics (6.4% of the total population) in 1974. *Pop.*, 57,180,000.

Virgin Islands: Organized unincorporated U.S. territory, about 34 miles east of Puerto Rico; capital, Charlotte Amalie on St. Thomas (one of the three principal islands). The islands were discovered by Columbus in 1493 and named for St. Ursula and her virgin companions. Missionaries began evangelization in the 16th century. A church on St. Croix dates from about 1660; another, on St. Thomas, from 1774. The Baltimore archdiocese had jurisdiction over the islands from 1804 to 1820 when it was passed on to the first of several places in the Caribbean area. Some trouble arose over a

pastoral appointment in the 19th century, resulting in a small schism. The Redemptorists took over pastoral care in 1858; normal conditions have prevailed since.

Dioc., 1 (St. Thomas, suffragan of Washington, D.C.); *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 6; *priests*, 15 (2 *dioc.*, 13 *rel.*); *sem.*, 2; *bros.*, 3; *srs.*, 17; *bap.*, 692; *Caths.*, 25,000; *tot. pop.*, 100,000.

Virgin Islands, British: British possession in Caribbean; capital, Road Town.

Parish, 1; *priest*, 1 (*rel.*); *sr.*, 1; *catechists*, 2; *bap.*, 18; *Caths.* (1982), 300; *tot. pop.*, 14,000.

Wales: Part of the United Kingdom, on the western part of the island of Great Britain. Celtic missionaries completed evangelization by the end of the sixth century, the climax of what has been called the age of saints. Welsh Christianity received its distinctive Celtic character at this time. Some conflict developed when attempts were made — and proved successful later — to place the Welsh Church under the jurisdiction of Canterbury; the Welsh opted for direct contact with Rome. The Church made progress despite the depredations of Norsemen in the eighth and ninth centuries. Norman infiltration occurred near the middle of the 12th century, resulting in a century-long effort to establish territorial dioceses and parishes to replace the Celtic organizational plan of monastic centers and satellite churches. The Western Schism produced split views and allegiances. Actions of Henry VIII in breaking away from Rome had serious repercussions. Proscription and penal laws crippled the Church, resulted in heavy defections and touched off a 150-year period of repression in which more than 91 persons died for the faith. Methodism prevailed by 1750. Modern Catholicism came to Wales with Irish immigrants in the 19th century, when the number of Welsh Catholics was negligible. Catholic emancipation was granted in 1829. The hierarchy was restored in 1850.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 1; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 2; *parishes*, 169; *priests*, 303 (177 *dioc.*, 126 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 6; *sem.*, 29; *bros.*, 30; *srs.*, 662; *bap.*, 3,155; *Caths.*, 151,302 (5.1%); *tot. pop.*, 2,940,000 (1985).

Wallis and Futuna Islands: French overseas territory in the southwestern Pacific; capital Mata-Utu. Marists, who began evangelizing the islands in 1836-7, were the first Catholic missionaries. The entire populations of the two islands were baptized by the end of 1842 (Wallis) and 1843 (Futuna). The first missionary to the latter island was killed in 1841. Most of the priests on the islands are native Polynesians. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1 (*nat.*); *parishes*, 5; *priests*, 19 (10 *dioc.*, 9 *rel.*); *sem.*, 3; *bros.*, 7; *srs.*, 47; *bap.*, 423; *Caths.*, 14,000 (almost the entire population).

Western Sahara: Former Spanish overseas province (Spanish Sahara) on the northwestern coast of Africa. Territory is under control of Morocco. Islam is the religion of non-Europeans. A

prefecture apostolic was established in 1954 for the European Catholics there.

P.a., 1; *parishes*, 2; *priests*, 2 (*rel.*); *bap.*, 2; *Caths.*, 150 (1986 *Annuario Pontificio*); *tot. pop.*, 150,000.

Yemen, North: Arab republic in southwestern Arabia; capital, Sanaa. Christians perished in the first quarter of the sixth century. Moslems have been in control since the seventh century. The state religion is Islam. In 1973, for the first time in 1,400 years, Catholic personnel — priests, religious, lay persons — were invited to work in the country as staff of a government hospital; they were not to engage in proselytizing. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Parishes, 3; *priests*, 2 (*rel.*); *bros.*, 31; *bap.*, 15; *Caths.*, 3,000; *tot. pop.*, 6,230,000.

Yemen, South (People's Democratic Republic of Yemen): Republic in the southern part of the Arabian peninsula; capital, Aden. No Christian community has existed there since the Moslem conquest of the seventh century. Catholics are from other countries. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Parish, 1; *priest*, 1 (*rel.*); *Caths.*, 1,000; *tct. pop.*, 2,030,000.

Yugoslavia: Socialist republic in southeastern Europe; capital, Belgrade. Christianity was introduced from the seventh to ninth centuries in the regions which were combined to form the nation after World War I. Since these regions straddled the original line of demarcation for the Western and Eastern Empires (and churches), and since the Reformation had little lasting effect, the Christians are nearly all either Roman Catholics or Byzantines (some in communion with Rome, the majority Orthodox). Yugoslavia was proclaimed a Socialist republic in 1945. Repression of religion became government policy. Between May, 1945, and December, 1950, persecution took the following toll: almost two-thirds of 22 dioceses lost their bishops; about 348 priests were killed; 200 priests were under arrest and in prison; 12 of 18 seminaries were closed; the Catholic press was confiscated; religious instruction was suppressed in all schools; 300 religious houses and institutions were confiscated, and nuns and other religious driven out; all Church property was expropriated; the ministry of priests was severely restricted and subject to government interference; many thousands of the faithful shared the fate of priests and religious in death, imprisonment and slave labor. Cardinal Stepinac, arrested in 1946 and the symbol of the Church under persecution in Yugoslavia, died Feb. 10, 1960. In an agreement signed June 25, 1966, the government recognized the Holy See's spiritual jurisdiction over the Church in the country and guaranteed to bishops the possibility of maintaining contact with Rome in ecclesiastical and religious matters. The Holy See confirmed the principle that the activity of ecclesiastics, in the exercise of priestly functions, must take place within the religious and ecclesiastical sphere, and that abuse of these functions for political ends would be illegal. Less than two months after the

agreement was signed, a group of exiled Croatian priests issued a statement in which they accused the Yugoslav government of failing to abide by it. According to others, an improvement was noticeable. Yugoslavia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 8; *dioc.*, 14; *a.a.*, 1, *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 7; *bp.*, 23; *parishes*, 2,816; *priests*, 4,281 (2,764 *dioc.*, 1,517 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 3; *sem.*, 770; *bros.*, 270; *srs.*, 6,207; *catechists*, 284; *bap.*, 79,781; *Caths.*, 7,243,000 (31.7%); *tot. pop.*, 22,800,000.

Zaire (formerly the Congo): Republic in south central Africa; capital, Kinshasa. Christianity was introduced in 1484 and evangelization began about 1490. The first native bishop in black Africa was ordained in 1518. Subsequent missionary work was hindered by faulty methods of instruction and formation, inroads of the slave trade, wars among the tribes, and Portuguese policy based on the patronage system and having all the trappings of anticlericalism in the 18th and 19th centuries. Modern evangelization started in the second half of the 19th century. The hierarchy was established in 1959. In the civil disorders which followed independence in 1960, some missions and other church installations were abandoned, thousands of people reverted to tribal religions and many priests and religious were killed. Church-state tensions have developed in recent years because of the Church's criticism of the anti-Christian thrust of Pres. Mobutu's "Africanization" policies. Zaire maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 6; *dioc.*, 41; *card.*, 1 (*nat.*); *abp.*, 5 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 46 (43 *nat.*); *parishes*, 1,039; *priests*, 2,587 (834 *dioc.*, 1,753 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 13; *sem.*, 2,186; *bros.*, 879; *srs.*, 4,636; *catechists*, 48,711; *bap.*, 445,871; *Caths.*, 13,596,000 (53.6%); *tot. pop.*, 31,150,000.

Zambia: Republic in central Africa; capital, Lusaka. Portuguese priests did some evangelizing in the 16th and 17th centuries but no results of their work remained in the 19th century. Jesuits began work in the south in the 1880s and White Fathers in the north and east in 1895. Evangelization of the western region began for the first time in 1831. The number of Catholics doubled in the 20 years following World War II. Zambia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; *dioc.*, 7; *abp.*, 2 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 6 (4 *nat.*); *parishes*, 220; *priests*, 526 (113 *dioc.*, 413 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 2; *sem.*, 151; *bros.*, 171; *srs.*, 774; *catechists*, 3,404; *bap.*, 47,834; *Caths.*, 1,772,000 (28.4%); *tot. pop.*, 6,240,000.

Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia): Independent republic (Apr. 18, 1980) in south central Africa; capital, Harare (Salisbury). Earlier unsuccessful missionary ventures preceded the introduction of Catholicism in 1879. Missionaries began to make progress after 1893. The hierarchy was established in 1955; the first black bishop was ordained in 1973. In 1969, four years after the government of Ian Smith made a unilateral declaration of independence from England, a new constitution was enacted for the purpose of assuring continued white supremacy over the black majority. Catholic and

Protestant prelates in the country protested vigorously against the constitution and related enactments as opposed to human rights of the blacks and restrictive of the Church's freedom to carry out its pastoral, educational and social service functions. The Smith regime was ousted in 1979 after seven years of civil war in which at least 25,000

people were killed. Diplomatic relations with the Vatican were established in 1980.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 5; *abp.*, 1 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 5 (3 *nat.*); *parishes*, 134; *priests*, 320 (70 *dioc.*, 250 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 7; *sem.*, 40; *bros.*, 107; *srs.*, 957; *catechists*, 1,422; *Caths.*, 660,000 (8.5%); *tot. pop.*, 7,740,000.

CATHOLIC WORLD STATISTICS

(Principal sources: *Statistical Yearbook of the Church*, 1984, the latest edition; *Annuario Pontificio*, 1986. Figures are from Dec. 31, 1984, unless indicated otherwise.)

Patriarchates: 13. Eastern Rites, 8 (Africa, 2; Asia, 6). Roman Rite, 5 (Asia, 2; Europe, 2; West Indies, 1). The West Indies patriarchate has been vacant since 1963.

Archdioceses: 513 (Africa, 59; North and Middle America, 78; South America, 87; Asia, 124; Europe, 147; Oceania, 18).

Dioceses: 1,920 (Africa, 312; North and Middle America, 316; South America, 343; Asia, 366; Europe, 532; Oceania, 51).

Prelatures: 69 (Africa, 1; North and Middle America, 13; South America, 42; Asia, 5; Europe, 8).

Abbasies: 17 (Africa, 1; North and Middle America, 1; South America, 2; Asia, 1; Europe, 12).

Apostolic Exarchates, Ordinariates: 19 (North and Middle America, 2; South America, 3; Asia, 1; Europe, 13).

Vicariates Apostolic: 75 (Africa, 13; North and Middle America, 7; South America, 37; Asia, 17; Europe, 1).

Prefectures Apostolic: 52 (Africa, 8; South America, 9; Asia, 35).

Apostolic Administrations: 7 (Africa, 1; North and Middle America, 1; Asia, 1; Europe, 4).

Missions "Sui Juris": 6 (Africa, 1; Asia, 3; Middle America, 1; Oceania, 1).

Military Vicariates: 29 (Africa, 3; North and Middle America, 4; South America, 8; Asia, 3; Europe, 9; Oceania, 2).

Cardinals (as of Sept. 30, 1986): 146 (Africa, 16; North America, 18; Central and South America, 20; Asia, 13; Europe, 76; Oceania, 3).

Patriarchs: 6 (Asia, 5; Europe, 1).

Archbishops: 730 (Africa, 83; North and Middle America, 111; South America, 117; Asia, 138; Europe, 255; Oceania, 26).

Bishops: 3,102 (Africa, 385; North and Middle America, 644; South America, 629; Asia, 397; Europe, 972; Oceania, 75).

Figures for the hierarchy (cardinals, patriarchs, archbishops and bishops) include: 2,324 diocesan (heads of ecclesiastical territories); 627 coadjutors or auxiliaries; 172 who hold offices in the Roman Curia; 51 in other situations; 790 retired.

Priests, Total: 405,959 (Africa, 17,775; North and Middle America, 84,376; South America, 34,666; Asia, 28,266; Europe, 235,326; Oceania, 5,550).

• **Diocesan Priests:** 254,089 (Africa, 7,260; North and Middle America, 51,216; South America,

15,593; Asia, 14,709; Europe, 162,472; Oceania, 2,839).

• **Religious Priests:** 151,870 (Africa, 10,515; North and Middle America, 33,160; South America, 19,073; Asia, 13,557; Europe, 72,854; Oceania, 2,711).

Permanent Deacons: 11,733 (Africa, 188; North and Middle America, 8,042; South America, 898; Asia, 57; Europe, 2,480; Oceania, 68).

Brothers: 66,287 (Africa, 5,119; North and Middle America, 14,371; South America, 6,647; Asia, 5,629; Europe, 31,530; Oceania, 2,991).

Sisters: 926,335 (Africa, 37,346; North and Middle America, 191,621; South America, 89,823; Asia, 91,760; Europe, 500,961; Oceania, 14,824).

Major Seminarians: 80,302 (Africa, 8,894; North and Middle America, 14,679; South America, 13,768; Asia, 14,427; Europe, 27,616; Oceania, 918).

Lay Missionaries: 3,191 (Africa, 2,022; North and Middle America, 290; South America, 251; Asia, 423; Oceania, 205).

Catechists: 279,868 (Africa, 189,915; North and Middle America, 11,807; South America, 10,121; Asia, 61,709; Europe, 281; Oceania, 6,035).

Parishes: 211,156 (Africa, 8,059; North and Middle America, 32,020; South America, 16,619; Asia, 13,020; Europe, 139,095; Oceania, 2,343).

Elementary/Primary Schools and Students: 77,256 schools; 21,920,763 students. (Africa, 22,917 — 7,058,142; North and Middle America, 12,494 — 3,651,609; South America, 8,163 — 3,257,834; Asia, 11,227 — 3,859,963; Europe, 20,144 — 3,636,135; Oceania, 2,311 — 457,080).

Secondary Schools and Students: 30,268 schools; 11,833,790 students. (Africa, 3,561 — 995,759; North and Middle America, 3,610 — 1,520,048; South America, 4,861 — 1,991,946; Asia, 6,918 — 3,636,251; Europe, 10,643 — 3,396,548; Oceania, 675 — 293,238).

Students in Higher Institutes and Universities: 2,352,353 (Africa, 10,697; North and Middle America, 810,883; South America, 522,336; Asia, 767,573; Europe, 236,627; Oceania, 4,237).

Hospitals: 6,082 (Africa, 827; North and Middle America, 1,032; South America, 1,213; Asia, 1,053; Europe, 1,798; Oceania, 159).

Dispensaries: 12,394 (Africa, 3,472; North and Middle America, 1,425; South America, 2,229; Asia, 2,553; Europe, 2,474; Oceania, 241).

Leprosaria: 752 (Africa, 351; North and Middle America, 9; South America, 49; Asia, 333; Europe, 5; Oceania, 5).

Homes for Aged, Chronically Ill, Handicapped: 10,066 (Africa, 329; North and Middle America, 1,116; South America, 1,205; Asia, 613; Europe,

6,602; Oceania, 201).

Orphanages: 6,713 (Africa, 552; North and Middle America, 483; South America, 1,054; Asia, 1,902; Europe, 2,521; Oceania, 201).

Nurseries: 5,710 (Africa, 619; North and Middle America, 339; South America, 1,262; Asia, 1,143; Europe, 2,325; Oceania, 22).

Baptisms: 17,745,248 (Africa, 2,365,242; North and Middle America, 4,021,819; South America, 5,611,467; Asia, 2,183,490; Europe, 3,423,997; Oceania, 139,233). Includes 16,213,582 baptisms up to the age of seven and 1,531,666 over that age.

Marriages: 4,104,458 (Africa, 214,071; North and Middle America, 977,304; South America, 1,060,557; Asia, 407,370; Europe, 1,409,672; Oceania, 35,484). Includes 3,722,815 marriages

between Catholics and 331,643 between Catholics and non-Catholics.

Catholic Population: 840,106,000 (17.7% of the total world population of 4,748,833,000).

• Africa — 69,104,000 (12.9%); tot. pop., 535,160,000.

• North America — 63,759,000 (24.3%); tot. pop., 261,926,000.

• Central America — 115,594,000 (87.3%); tot. pop., 132,316,000 (includes Mexico).

• South America — 236,730,000 (90.4%); tot. pop., 261,834,000.

• Asia — 70,652,000 (2.5%); tot. pop., 2,839,054,000.

• Europe — 277,827,000 (40%); tot. pop., 694,112,000.

• Oceania — 6,440,000 (26.3%); tot. pop., 24,431,000.

THE CHURCH IN TROUBLED AREAS IN 1986

These are some of the countries in which the Church and its members experienced troubles in 1986.

Czechoslovakia: The underground publication *Information on the Church* reported that Communist authorities were concerned about the continuing influence of the Church in areas where it had strong traditional roots. In 1984: in Slovakia, 72 percent of newborns were baptized, 53 percent of weddings and 80 percent of funerals were performed in church ceremonies; in another republic, 31 percent of newborns were baptized, 16 percent of weddings and 51 percent of funerals took place with religious ceremonies. Meanwhile, religious life and parish activity remained restricted, and 10 of the nation's 13 dioceses were without resident bishops.

Lithuania: The underground *Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Lithuania* reported that the automobile accident in which Father Juozas Zdebskis was killed Feb. 5 was "a carefully planned and executed act of violence." He had been under surveillance by secret police for more than 20 years and had been repeatedly threatened during that time. He was the pastor of Holy Trinity Church in Rudamina and a founding member of the banned Catholic Committee for the Defense of Believers' Rights. He was imprisoned in 1971 to 1972 for teaching religion to children.

Nicaragua: As the Sandinista government celebrated July 19 the seventh anniversary of the overthrow of the regime of Gen. Anastasio Somoza, pressure against the Church was reported on the increase. It included the deportation of priests, the muzzling of church communications, efforts to alienate the people from the bishops, and the exiling of Msgr. Bismarck Carballo (in the U.S.) and Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega (in Honduras). The worst of the human toll of the revolution was the number of victims of continuing civil war — some 13,000 dead and other thousands wounded and injured.

The bishops were critical of the country's so-called "popular church," accusing activist priests and Religious of manipulating the Gospel "for their own ends." In a statement issued Apr. 7, they

said: "A belligerent group of priests, religious workers and lay people of various nationalities, who say they belong to the Catholic Church, are in reality working actively to undermine the Church. . . . They manipulate the fundamental truths of our faith, taking upon themselves the right to reinterpret and even to rewrite the word of God, in order to make it fit their own ideology and use it for their own ends."

Paraguay: During Independence Day celebrations May 18, Archbishop Ismael Blas Rolon Silveiro of Asuncion canceled a traditional Mass in his cathedral and spoke in criticism of violence by police and others, as well as of violations of human rights by the military regime of Gen. Alfredo Stroessner. The government announced July 3 that it had forbidden reentry to Spanish Franciscan Father Javier Arancon, director of Radio Caritas in Asuncion. Guillermo Yaluf, a spokesman for the station, said the staff believed the move against the priest stemmed from his criticism of the regime.

Vietnam: Despite government efforts to eliminate the Church, there was "terrific Mass attendance" along with conversions, according to Jesuit Father Henri Forest, undersecretary of the Pontifical Council Cor Unum. Available information indicated the government would like to "choke off the Church completely." Father Forest said the regime controlled the choice and education of candidates for the priesthood, and had established a controlled organization of patriotic Catholics analogous to a similar "church" to China.

Yugoslavia: An interfaith delegation that visited Yugoslavia in February reported it had found more religious freedom there than in other Communist countries of Eastern Europe. It was also reported that government authorities in Yugoslavia were appreciative of religion's positive contribution to social stability. At the same time, delegation members said the government continued to impose many restrictions on religion, and that believers could not expect to advance in professions or government leadership on an equal basis with Marxists.

STATISTICS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

(Principal source: 1986 *Directory of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops*. Permanent deacon statistics are from the 1986 *Anuario Pontificio*. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk. For dioceses marked +, see Canadian Dioceses with Interprovincial Lines.)

Canada's 10 civil provinces and two territories are divided into 17 ecclesiastical provinces consisting of 17 metropolitan sees (archdioceses) and 52 suffragan sees (51 dioceses and one territorial abbacy); there are also one archdiocese, and three eparchies immediately subject to the Holy See. (See listing of Ecclesiastical Provinces elsewhere in this section.)

This table presents a regional breakdown of Catholic statistics. In some cases, the totals are approximate because diocesan boundaries fall within several civil provinces.

Civil Province Diocese	Cath. Pop.	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacs.	Bros.	Srs.	Par- ishes
Newfoundland	205,116	121	31	152	—	69	478	220
*St. John's	120,720	58	19	77	—	45	316	93
Grand Falls	32,378	30	—	30	—	12	68	45
Labrador-								
Schefferville+	13,455	3	11	14	—	5	36	22
St. George's	38,563	30	1	31	—	7	58	60
Prince Edward Island								
Charlottetown	60,598	77	2	79	1	—	249	57
Nova Scotia	284,995	274	61	335	18	12	1,033	221
*Halifax	120,000	68	30	98	17	2	457	52
Antigonish	126,995	183	10	193	—	6	508	177
Yarmouth	38,000	23	21	44	1	4	68	42
New Brunswick	362,676	308	96	404	2	43	1,171	263
*Moncton	83,142	82	42	124	—	23	434	64
Bathurst	115,694	85	23	108	—	11	321	70
Edmundston	53,840	53	17	70	—	7	181	37
St. John	110,000	88	14	102	2	2	235	92
Quebec	5,729,199	4,047	2,436	5,483	166	2,884	23,573	1,895
*Montreal	1,506,220	737	964	1,701	43	864	7,622	281
*Quebec	979,204	771	481	1,252	51	565	5,534	274
*Rimouski	167,748	209	59	268	—	41	964	119
*Sherbrooke	253,623	291	120	411	6	59	1,375	144
Amos	109,734	88	27	115	—	23	249	78
Chicoutimi	273,474	276	67	343	6	102	884	95
Gaspé	104,209	105	16	121	—	8	237	63
Gatineau-Hull	187,000	82	58	140	2	18	368	62
Hauterive	101,335	58	28	86	5	29	227	50
Joliette	159,000	142	59	201	1	140	560	57
Mont Laurier	71,530	65	18	83	—	46	206	59
Nicolet	170,552	225	40	265	12	127	1,010	85
Rouyn-Noranda	53,625	35	19	54	—	11	146	43
Ste.-Anne-de-								
la-Pocatière	91,858	181	5	186	1	15	369	54
St. Hyacinthe	318,426	228	110	338	21	280	1,461	115
St. Jean-Longueuil	490,000	154	102	256	—	111	633	89
St. Jerome	267,405	108	123	231	5	132	316	66
Trois Rivières	251,500	189	91	280	10	228	1,080	96
Valleyfield	172,756	103	49	152	3	85	332	65
Ontario	2,751,158	1,316	1,204	2,520	179	370	5,231	1,134
*Kingston	70,770	73	8	81	—	—	253	69
*Ottawa	302,629	157	226	383	10	109	1,479	115
*Toronto	1,100,000	238	526	764	90	155	964	197
Alexandria-Cornwall	45,624	46	10	56	5	11	116	34
Hamilton	304,562	148	153	301	1	36	561	120
Hearst	33,074	26	3	29	—	—	57	37
London	350,876	251	106	357	4	18	673	174
Moosonee+	2,900	2	12	14	1	6	9	8

Civil Province Diocese	Cath. Pop.	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Pries's	Total Priests	Perm. Deacs.	Bros.	Srs.	Par- ishes
Ontario								
Pembroke+	60,025	58	13	71	2	1	280	72
Peterborough	63,078	79	5	84	1	2	171	77
St. Catharines	105,000	63	34	97	—	3	80	49
Sault Ste. Marie	175,000	121	65	186	59	14	425	100
Thunder Bay	80,000	27	35	62	—	3	79	49
Timmins	57,620	27	8	35	6	12	84	33
Manitoba	208,150	143	189	332	28	62	924	335
*Keewatin-LePas+	22,500	1	32	33	1	8	48	55
*St. Boniface	82,000	99	73	172	9	37	541	112
*Winnipeg	97,500	43	68	111	18	14	325	152
Churchill-Hudson Bay+	6,150	—	16	16	—	3	10	16
Saskatchewan	211,560	191	137	328	3	24	732	403
*Regina	91,500	82	35	117	—	3	235	196
Gravelbourg	13,293	26	4	30	—	—	87	43
Prince Albert	47,767	42	23	65	—	4	141	83
Saskatoon	47,000	41	50	91	3	1	171	58
St. Peter-Muenster (Abb.)	12,000	—	25	25	—	16	98	23
Alberta	394,125	228	236	464	2	29	746	461
*Edmonton	186,000	100	119	219	—	18	426	186
*Grouard-McLennan	35,000	5	40	45	—	3	60	77
Calgary	130,000	97	70	167	1	8	185	126
St. Paul	43,125	26	7	33	1	—	75	72
British Columbia	327,268	169	173	342	1	45	584	344
*Vancouver	175,000	92	107	199	—	25	312	90
Kamloops	38,000	13	14	27	1	6	39	79
Nelson	40,045	28	12	40	—	1	51	58
Prince George	30,223	4	23	27	—	8	47	59
Victoria	44,000	32	17	49	—	5	135	58
Yukon Territory								
Whitehorse+	6,823	1	18	19	—	1	9	24
Northwest Territories								
MacKenzie-Ft. Smith+	18,000	1	32	33	—	28	26	35
Eastern Rite (Ukrainians) ...	205,365	176	66	242	34	11	129	496
*Winnipeg	49,000	41	15	56	11	1	30	166
Edmonton	41,065	29	14	43	6	6	28	92
New Westminster	7,000	14	4	18	2	—	5	23
Saskatoon	25,100	19	17	36	—	2	41	128
Toronto	83,200	73	16	89	15	2	25	87
Other Eastern Rites								
St. Maron of Montreal (Maronites)	100,000	3	9	12	—	—	—	12
St. Sauveur-Montreal (Greek Melkites)	33,000	2	7	9	—	—	—	9
Sts. Cyril and Methodius- Toronto (Slovaks)	15,000	7	2	9	—	—	—	12
Armenian Exarchate	7,000	2	—	2	—	—	4	—
Military Vicariate	79,931	52	18	70	—	—	8	60
TOTALS 1986	10,999,964	7,118	4,717	11,835	434	3,578	34,895	5,981
Totals 1985	10,881,950	7,214	4,737	11,951	392	3,564	35,999	5,976

The bishops of Canada, in addition to meeting together at the national level, meet also in four regional conferences: The Atlantic Episcopal Assembly, The Assemblée des eveques du Quebec,

The Ontario Conference of Catholic Bishops and the Western Catholic Conference. These conferences enable the bishops to deal directly with pastoral concerns in their respective regions.

CANADIAN CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS

The Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops was established Oct. 12, 1943, as a permanent voluntary association of the bishops of Canada, was given official approval by the Holy See in 1948, and acquired the status of an episcopal conference after the Second Vatican Council.

The CCCB acts in two ways: (1) as a strictly ecclesiastical body through which the bishops act together with pastoral authority and responsibility for the Church throughout the country; (2) as an operational secretariat through which the bishops act on a wider scale for the good of the Church and society.

At the top of the CCCB organizational table are the president, an executive committee, an administrative board and a plenary assembly. The membership consists of all the bishops of Canada.

Departments and Offices

The CCCB's work is planned and co-ordinated by a Pastoral Team of 14 members -- six bishops and six staff members (lay and clergy) and the two general secretaries.

The CCCB's nine episcopal commissions undertake study and projects in special areas of pastoral work. Six serve nationally (social affairs, canon law/inter-rite, ministries, missions, ecumenism, theology); three relate to French and English sectors (social communications, Christian education, liturgy).

The general secretariat consists of a French and an English general secretary and their assistants and directors of public relations.

Administrative services for purchasing, archives and library, accounting, personnel, publications, printing and distribution are supervised by directors who relate to the general secretaries.

Various advisory councils and committees with mixed memberships of lay persons, religious, priests and bishops also serve the CCCB on a variety of topics.

Operations

Meetings for the transaction of business are held at least once a year by the plenary assembly, six times a year by the executive committee, and four

times a year by the administrative board.

Bishop Bernard Hubert of Saint-Jean-Longueuil, Que., is president of the CCCB; Archbishop James M. Hayes of Halifax, N.S., is vice-president.

Secretariat is located at 90 Parent Ave., Ottawa, K1N 7B1, Canada.

ORGANIZATIONS

The Catholic Church Extension Society of Canada supports home missions. Address: 67 Bond St., Toronto, Ontario M5B 1X5.

The Catholic Women's League of Canada, with a membership of more than 125,000. Address: 3081 Ness Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R2Y 2G3.

PERCENTAGE OF CATHOLICS

Catholic population statistics are from the 1986 *Directory of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops*; total population figures are 1985 estimates.

The table presents a regional breakdown of Catholic percentage in total population. In some cases, the Catholic totals are approximate because diocesan boundaries fall within several civil provinces. See Index: Canadian Dioceses with Interprovincial Lines.

Civil Province Territory	Cath. Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
Alberta	394,125	2,337,500	16.9
British Columbia	327,268	2,883,000	11.3
Manitoba	208,150	1,065,000	19.5
New Brunswick	362,676	717,200	50.6
Newfoundland	205,116	578,900	35.4
Nova Scotia	284,995	878,300	32.4
Ontario	2,751,158	9,023,900	30.4
Prince Edward Is.	60,598	126,800	47.8
Quebec	5,729,199	6,562,200	87.3
Saskatchewan	211,560	1,016,400	20.8
Yukon	6,823	22,800	29.9
Northwest Territories	18,000	50,500	35.6
Eastern Rites	360,365	—	—
Military Vicariate	79,931	—	—
TOTALS 1986	10,999,964	25,262,500	43.54
Totals 1985	10,881,950	25,015,800	43.50

BIOGRAPHIES OF CANADIAN BISHOPS

(Sources: Almanac survey; 1986 *Directory of Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops*; *Annuario Pontificio*. Data as of July 15, 1986.)

Ambrozic, Aloysius M.: b. Jan. 27, 1930; ord. priest June 4, 1955; ord. titular bishop of Valabria and auxiliary bishop of Toronto, May 27, 1976; coadjutor archbishop of Toronto, May 28, 1986.

Audet, Lionel: b. May 22, 1908, Ste. Marie de Beauce, Que.; ord. priest July 8, 1934; ord. titular bishop of Tibari and auxiliary bishop of Quebec, May 1, 1952; retired Mar. 26, 1983.

Audet, Rene: b. Jan. 18, 1920, Montreal, Que.; ord. priest May 30, 1948; ord. titular bishop of Chonochora and auxiliary bishop of Ottawa, July 31, 1963; bishop of Joliette, Jan. 3, 1968.

Baudoux, Maurice: b. July 10, 1902, Louviere, Belgium; ord. priest July 17, 1929; ord. bishop of St. Paul in Alberta, Oct. 28, 1948; titular archbishop of Preslavus and coadjutor archbishop of St. Boniface, Mar. 4, 1952; archbishop of St. Boniface, Sept. 14, 1955; retired Sept. 7, 1974.

Beahen, John: b. Feb. 14, 1922, Ottawa, Ont.; ord. priest June 15, 1946; ord. titular bishop of Ploaghe and auxiliary bishop of Ottawa, June 21, 1977.

Belisle, Gilles: b. Oct. 7, 1923, Clarence Creek, Ont.; ord. priest Feb. 2, 1950; ord. titular bishop of Ucculla and auxiliary bishop of Ottawa, June 21, 1977.

Blais, Leo: b. Apr. 28, 1904, Dollar Bay, Mich.;

Taiwan: Taichung (diocese), William F. Kupfer, M.M.

Central America, West Indies

Dominican Republic: San Juan de la Maguana (diocese), Ronald G. Connors, C.S.S.R.

Honduras: Comayagua (diocese), Gerald Scarpone, O.F.M.

Nicaragua: Bluefields (vicariate apostolic), Salvator Schlaefter Berg, O.F.M.Cap., vicar apostolic; Paul Schmitz, O.F.M. Cap., auxiliary.

Virgin Islands: St. Thomas (diocese), Sean O'Malley, O.F.M. Cap.

North America

Mexico: Mexico City (archdiocese), Ricardo Wat-ty Urquidi, M.Sp.S., auxiliary.

Oceania

American Samoa: Samoa-Pago Pago (diocese), John Quinn Weitzel, M.M.

Caroline and Marshall Islands: Carolines-Marshalls (diocese), Martin J. Neylon, S.J.

Papua New Guinea: Goroko (diocese), Raymond R. Caesar, S.V.D.

Madang (archdiocese), Leo Arkfeld, S.V.D.

Mendi (diocese), Firmin Schmidt, O.F.M.Cap.

Mount Hagen (archdiocese), George Bernard-ing, S.V.D.

Wewak (diocese), Raymond P. Kalisz, S.V.D.

Vanuatu (New Hebrides): Port Vila (diocese), Francis Lambert, S.M.

South America

Bolivia: Coroico (diocese), Thomas R. Manning, O.F.M.

La Paz (archdiocese), Luis Morgan Casey, aux-iliary.

Pando (vicariate), Andrew B. Schierhoff.

Santa Cruz (archdiocese), Charles A. Brown, M.M., auxiliary.

Brazil: Abaetetuba (diocese), Angelo Frosi, S.X.

Belem do Para (archdiocese), Jude Prost, O.F.M., auxiliary.

Borba (prelacy), Adrian J. M. Veigle, T.O.R.

Cristalandia (prelacy), James A. Schuck, O.F.M.

Jatai (diocese), Benedict D. Coscia, O.F.M., bishop; Michael P. Mundo, auxiliary.

Paranagua (diocese), Bernard Nolker, C.S.S.R.

Rui Barbosa (diocese), Mathias Schmidt, O.S.B.

Sao Paulo (archdiocese), Alfred Novak, C.S.S.R., auxiliary.

Sao Salvador da Bahia (archdiocese), Thomas W. Murphy, C.S.S.R., auxiliary.

Peru: Chulucanas (prelacy), John McNabb, O.S.A.

CATHOLIC POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory*, 1986; figures as of Jan. 1, 1986. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk; for dioceses marked +, see Dioceses with Interstate Lines. Figures for the Chal-dean rite diocese of St. Thomas Apostle of Detroit are from the *Annuario Pontificio*, 1986)

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Par- ishes
NEW ENGLAND	5,645,963	3,944	2,596	6,540	687	803	12,044	1,709
Maine, Portland	280,057	212	117	329	—	38	733	145
New Hampshire, Manchester	296,032	276	106	382	18	73	1,027	130
Vermont, Burlington	154,512	157	74	231	28	19	352	100
Massachusetts	2,942,348	1,908	1,831	3,739	237	420	6,309	785
*Boston	1,918,715	1,114	1,338	2,452	132	270	4,047	408
Fall River	340,000	205	195	400	23	28	681	113
Springfield	348,495	258	135	393	28	22	890	136
Worcester	335,138	331	163	494	54	100	691	128
Rhode Island, Providence	617,872	376	195	571	76	162	1,080	159
Connecticut	1,355,142	1,015	273	1,288	328	91	2,543	390
*Hartford	817,794	540	111	651	246	60	1,384	223
Bridgeport	333,213	321	85	406	43	5	810	91
Norwich+	204,135	154	77	231	39	26	349	76
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	13,374,832	9,444	5,278	14,722	1,486	1,811	31,827	3,901
New York	6,650,802	4,325	2,897	7,222	736	1,169	14,319	1,711
*New York	1,808,879	985	1,442	2,427	228	400	5,018	410
Albany	408,648	385	192	577	60	88	1,240	201
Brooklyn	1,414,889	872	467	1,339	125	270	2,050	221
Buffalo	808,119	568	338	904	62	64	2,088	295
Ogdensburg	169,845	193	37	230	42	32	321	122
Rochester	379,200	347	195	542	49	163	1,017	161
Rockville Centre	1,320,167	586	127	713	131	130	1,903	129
Syracuse	341,135	389	101	490	39	22	682	172

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Par- ishes
New Jersey	3,085,832	1,999	942	2,941	595	308	5,108	707
*Newark	1,338,500	787	490	1,277	229	170	2,190	242
Camden	366,538	493	60	553	65	22	523	127
Metuchen	456,646	156	87	243	72	39	634	108
Paterson	376,783	291	206	497	82	36	1,119	107
Trenton	547,365	272	99	371	147	41	642	123
Pennsylvania	3,638,118	3,120	1,439	4,559	155	334	12,400	1,483
*Philadelphia	1,353,004	916	602	1,518	27	219	5,206	301
Allentown	253,481	311	97	408	32	20	852	153
Altoona-Johnstown	147,357	182	95	277	5	19	169	122
Erie	214,558	285	38	323	1	4	706	128
Greensburg	215,743	180	125	313	—	8	427	115
Harrisburg	208,726	179	81	260	64	12	798	110
Pittsburgh	887,798	603	270	873	25	43	3,058	315
Scranton	357,451	456	131	587	1	9	1,185	239
SOUTH ATLANTIC	3,140,279	2,404	2,179	4,583	681	558	6,269	1,352
Delaware, Wilmington+	128,997	122	111	233	18	37	372	56
Maryland, *Baltimore	436,447	345	404	749	130	104	1,678	153
District of Columbia								
*Washington+	384,356	357	663	1,020	135	175	951	133
Virginia	329,165	280	152	432	69	28	647	170
Arlington	205,148	94	109	203	61	20	279	58
Richmond	124,017	186	43	229	8	8	368	112
West Virginia								
Wheeling-Charleston	106,941	131	66	197	27	10	441	128
North Carolina	123,769	142	87	229	22	15	315	125
Charlotte	63,212	73	61	134	20	9	208	63
Raleigh	60,557	69	26	95	2	6	107	62
South Carolina, Charleston	72,449	77	57	134	26	28	250	83
Georgia	194,060	169	150	319	55	37	370	111
*Atlanta	132,482	101	112	213	19	27	158	63
Savannah	61,578	68	38	106	36	10	212	48
Florida	1,364,095	781	489	1,270	199	124	1,245	393
*Miami	528,600	281	157	438	61	60	440	104
Orlando	186,000	112	46	158	36	—	68	61
Palm Beach	117,120	67	51	118	18	5	191	38
Pensacola-Tallahassee	48,038	74	14	88	49	—	72	46
St. Augustine	81,294	82	19	101	5	3	116	46
St. Petersburg	269,884	104	155	259	15	50	248	58
Venice	133,159	61	47	108	15	6	110	40
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	10,413,298	7,549	4,376	11,925	1,678	1,654	27,434	4,242
Ohio	2,278,915	1,959	887	2,846	394	403	6,433	965
*Cincinnati	532,790	440	380	820	85	223	1,974	256
Cleveland	865,635	624	256	880	80	104	2,230	245
Columbus	194,392	224	59	283	49	5	547	108
Steubenville	54,684	151	16	167	—	8	111	77
Toledo	348,971	263	118	381	147	20	1,152	165
Youngstown	282,444	257	58	315	33	43	419	114
Indiana	706,659	718	489	1,207	102	240	2,619	445
*Indianapolis	200,549	202	166	368	—	82	990	142
Evansville	87,390	123	19	142	21	2	401	67
Ft. Wayne-South Bend	141,953	131	198	329	36	115	948	89
Gary	187,037	143	67	210	40	29	247	83
Lafayette	89,730	119	39	158	5	12	33	64
Illinois	3,586,728	2,172	1,651	3,823	729	629	8,647	1,104
*Chicago	2,362,162	1,201	1,159	2,360	485	432	5,339	446
Belleville	122,419	156	44	200	31	16	302	130
Joliet	425,000	216	166	382	92	125	1,015	113
Peoria	247,068	245	101	346	49	11	540	170
Rockford	243,224	167	84	251	72	22	531	100
Springfield	186,855	187	97	284	—	23	920	145

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Par- ishes
Michigan	2,271,716	1,281	613	1,894	246	166	4,252	833
*Detroit	1,466,106	588	422	1,010	149	132	2,500	331
Gaylord	90,383	67	18	85	4	4	128	85
Grand Rapids	152,169	147	44	191	14	4	464	90
Kalamazoo	96,461	59	23	82	19	7	286	47
Lansing	227,156	151	53	204	31	16	547	89
Marquette	81,316	126	19	145	3	—	121	86
Saginaw	158,125	143	34	177	26	3	206	106
Wisconsin	1,569,279	1,419	736	2,155	207	216	5,483	895
*Milwaukee	662,348	590	471	1,061	137	126	3,189	268
Green Bay	355,546	278	177	455	59	58	858	211
La Crosse	235,410	249	31	280	11	13	631	192
Madison	231,211	206	32	238	—	16	605	138
Superior	84,764	96	25	121	—	3	200	86
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	721,829	981	404	1,385	249	290	3,618	671
Kentucky	371,693	505	156	661	102	128	2,450	290
*Louisville	211,403	~237	99	336	86	108	1,353	130
Covington	106,380	188	31	219	16	9	775	87
Owensboro	53,910	80	26	106	—	11	322	73
Tennessee	130,272	173	53	226	95	70	340	123
Memphis	50,308	75	20	95	34	56	158	39
Nashville	79,964	98	33	131	61	14	182	84
Alabama	123,105	162	130	292	34	30	452	139
*Mobile	66,623	92	71	163	21	17	274	78
Birmingham	56,482	70	59	129	13	13	178	61
Mississippi	96,759	141	65	206	18	62	376	119
Biloxi	54,375	64	30	94	6	46	81	44
Jackson	42,384	77	35	112	12	16	295	75
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	3,405,886	3,911	1,794	5,705	659	699	13,832	2,824
Minnesota	1,049,258	941	415	1,356	130	164	3,756	718
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	565,195	379	197	576	94	76	1,706	220
Crookston	43,083	53	18	71	1	3	292	44
Duluth	87,222	93	26	119	12	—	222	100
New Ulm	70,262	103	10	113	2	—	129	93
St. Cloud	146,647	157	149	306	21	66	735	137
Winona	136,849	156	15	171	—	19	672	124
Iowa	521,681	840	103	943	126	40	2,154	552
*Dubuque	218,734	343	62	405	42	23	1,343	232
Davenport	108,351	179	22	201	28	14	374	116
Des Moines	86,353	122	9	131	28	—	197	85
Sioux City	108,243	196	10	206	28	3	240	119
Missouri	834,065	925	742	1,667	212	364	3,957	497
*St. Louis	553,993	555	484	1,039	95	216	3,121	245
Jefferson City	85,655	136	27	163	44	14	140	95
Kansas City-St. Joseph	147,006	155	168	323	71	59	491	93
Springfield- Cape Girardeau	47,411	79	63	142	2	75	205	64
North Dakota	178,534	205	70	275	48	30	533	185
Bismarck	78,716	76	44	120	22	25	233	70
Fargo	99,818	129	26	155	26	5	306	115
South Dakota	139,035	185	88	273	30	32	657	204
Rapid City	35,465	43	46	89	18	13	91	82
Sioux Falls	103,570	142	42	184	12	19	566	122
Nebraska	337,855	426	211	637	105	44	797	276
*Omaha	207,200	213	191	404	105	44	667	138
Grand Island	56,654	89	2	91	—	—	130	51
Lincoln	74,001	124	18	142	—	—	—	87
Kansas	345,458	389	165	554	8	25	1,978	392
*Kansas	153,150	124	89	213	—	20	1,043	122
Dodge City	39,121	59	12	71	7	—	170	59
Salina	56,846	70	36	106	—	5	306	98
Wichita	96,341	136	28	164	1	—	459	113

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Par- ishes
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	4,513,025	2,152	1,620	3,772	1,024	604	6,187	1,618
Arkansas, Little Rock	60,048	100	60	160	29	56	398	89
Louisiana	1,364,704	727	505	1,232	232	272	1,815	491
*New Orleans	535,156	257	297	554	113	200	1,160	143
Alexandria-Shreveport	85,894	114	38	152	3	10	192	83
Baton Rouge	192,345	92	54	146	21	17	140	72
Houma-Thibodaux	124,930	52	11	63	24	12	46	37
Lafayette	336,334	169	74	243	46	31	237	120
Lake Charles	89,845	43	31	74	25	2	40	36
Oklahoma	145,095	178	64	242	61	30	389	129
*Oklahoma City	90,595	109	24	133	35	23	175	72
Tulsa	54,500	69	40	109	26	7	214	57
Texas	2,943,178	1,147	991	2,138	702	246	3,585	909
*San Antonio	566,805	161	248	409	124	135	1,203	135
Amarillo	32,129	39	15	54	26	1	145	27
Austin	138,640	103	59	162	36	35	131	86
Beaumont	88,335	58	29	87	20	1	125	44
Brownsville	427,044	51	77	128	48	9	162	61
Corpus Christi	320,479	89	78	167	32	20	326	80
Dallas	208,982	119	92	211	104	3	274	70
El Paso+	187,530	100	47	147	32	9	264	51
Fort Worth	122,764	62	60	122	27	12	141	81
Galveston-Houston	611,477	225	225	450	166	20	613	147
Lubbock	48,365	29	14	43	30	—	—	33
San Angelo	75,628	58	30	88	52	—	42	48
Victoria	115,000	53	17	70	5	1	159	46
MOUNTAIN	1,905,857	1,233	830	2,063	420	254	2,863	864
Montana	136,413	207	52	259	15	6	251	133
Great Falls-Billings	66,092	91	29	120	3	2	170	74
Helena	70,321	116	23	139	12	4	81	59
Idaho, Boise	70,724	97	23	120	27	3	115	73
Wyoming, Cheyenne+	63,000	56	7	63	2	4	69	39
Colorado	481,783	283	262	545	100	47	984	196
*Denver	330,270	161	195	356	85	29	592	112
Colorado Springs	65,000	29	17	46	12	4	230	25
Pueblo	86,513	93	50	143	3	14	162	59
New Mexico	415,364	211	185	396	92	116	609	189
*Santa Fe	248,317	130	101	231	60	90	339	88
Gallup+	42,047	54	41	95	9	21	184	58
Las Cruces	125,000	27	43	70	23	5	86	43
Arizona	529,801	274	202	476	153	47	595	144
Phoenix	292,000	136	120	256	89	32	275	85
Tucson	237,801	138	82	220	64	15	320	59
Utah, Salt Lake City	64,772	56	55	111	28	20	126	43
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	144,000	49	44	93	3	11	114	47
PACIFIC	6,885,805	2,950	2,837	5,787	629	746	9,202	1,592
Washington	428,889	377	325	702	122	44	1,241	249
*Seattle	290,731	226	224	450	80	36	749	132
Spokane	81,260	94	89	183	34	8	441	77
Yakima	56,898	57	12	69	8	—	51	40
Oregon	328,254	212	254	466	6	80	805	159
*Portland	298,259	170	243	413	5	78	744	127
Baker	29,995	42	11	53	1	2	61	32
California	5,862,260	2,259	2,104	4,363	436	557	6,731	1,058
*Los Angeles	2,650,000	633	769	1,401	141	141	2,543	284
*San Francisco	375,000	239	297	536	13	40	1,071	103
Fresno	295,245	120	49	169	2	11	209	86
Monterey	144,700	78	27	105	1	36	285	45
Oakland	424,234	168	296	464	41	110	538	87
Orange	417,590	155	88	243	41	15	441	52
Sacramento	289,147	180	79	259	50	54	292	94
San Bernardino	318,672	148	72	220	48	16	195	89

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Par- ishes
California								
San Diego	381,747	260	100	360	64	22	488	98
San Jose	324,135	139	274	413	18	72	488	49
Santa Rosa	98,673	90	23	113	6	35	116	40
Stockton	143,113	49	31	80	11	5	65	31
Alaska	49,402	50	51	101	48	13	104	62
*Anchorage	26,647	25	21	46	11	8	49	19
Fairbanks	15,604	10	28	38	29	5	42	34
Juneau	7,151	15	2	17	8	—	13	9
Hawaii, Honolulu	217,000	52	103	155	17	52	321	64
EASTERN RITES								
*Philadelphia	80,588	79	10	89	1	—	107	76
St. Nicholas	20,000	31	12	43	6	—	14	34
Stamford	44,099	61	23	84	3	1	49	51
St. Josaphat (Parma)	11,987	36	3	39	1	—	7	35
*Pittsburgh	152,237	79	8	87	—	5	142	84
Parma	27,548	46	5	51	—	—	19	40
Passaic	93,140	100	21	121	10	—	15	93
Van Nuys	8,524	23	2	25	6	—	2	14
St. Maron (Maronites)	50,893	70	2	72	5	—	5	52
Newton (Melkites)	24,218	43	20	63	15	4	4	35
St. Thomas Apostle of Detroit (Chaldean)	42,000	12	—	12	40	—	9	9
Armenian (Ap. Ex.)	31,500	6	8	14	—	—	18	10
Romanians (Ap. Ex.)	3,400	13	—	13	2	—	—	16
MILITARY ARCHDIOCESE	2,100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS 1986	52,654,908	35,155	22,028	57,183	7,562	7,429	113,658	19,313
Totals 1985	52,286,043	35,052	22,265	57,317	7,204	7,544	115,386	19,244
Totals 1976	48,881,872	36,175	22,672	58,847	—	8,563	130,995	18,531

Dioceses with Interstate Lines

Diocesan lines usually fall within a single state and in some cases include a whole state.

The following dioceses, with their statistics as reported in tables throughout the Almanac, are exceptions.

Norwich, Conn., includes Fisher's Island, N.Y.

Wilmington, Del., includes all of Delaware and

nine counties of Maryland.

Washington, D.C., includes five counties of Maryland.

Gallup, N.M., has jurisdiction over several counties of Arizona.

Cheyenne, Wyo., includes all of Yellowstone National Park.

PERCENTAGE OF CATHOLICS IN U.S. POPULATION

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory*, 1986; figures are as of Jan. 1, 1986. Total general population figures at the end of the table are U.S. Census Bureau estimates for Jan. 1 of the respective years. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk; for dioceses marked +, see Dioceses with Interstate Lines.)

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.	Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
NEW ENGLAND	5,645,963	12,376,023	45.62	Connecticut			
Maine, Portland	280,057	1,124,660	24.90	Bridgeport	333,213	832,360	40.03
New Hampshire				Norwich+	204,135	590,930	34.54
Manchester	296,032	977,000	30.30	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	13,374,832	37,263,559	35.89
Vermont, Burlington	154,512	535,000	28.88	New York	6,650,882	17,928,720	37.09
Massachusetts	2,942,348	5,599,539	52.54	*New York	1,808,879	5,007,307	36.12
*Boston	1,918,715	3,634,846	52.78	Albany	408,648	1,472,684	27.74
Fall River	340,000	530,000	64.15	Brooklyn	1,414,889	4,165,100	33.97
Springfield	348,495	790,725	44.07	Buffalo	808,119	1,628,300	49.62
Worcester	335,138	643,968	52.04	Ogdensburg	169,845	395,563	42.93
Rhode Island, Providence	617,872	947,154	65.23	Rochester	379,200	1,432,000	26.48
Connecticut	1,355,142	3,192,670	42.44	Rockville Centre	1,320,167	2,620,203	50.38
*Hartford	817,794	1,769,380	46.21	Syracuse	341,135	1,207,563	28.24

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.	Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
New Jersey	3,085,832	7,419,616	41.59	Illinois			
*Newark	1,338,500	2,741,500	48.82	Peoria	247,068	1,501,917	16.45
Camden	366,538	1,165,800	31.44	Rockford	243,224	1,027,342	23.67
Metuchen	456,646	1,005,000	45.43	Springfield	186,855	1,133,678	16.48
Paterson	376,783	987,700	38.14	Michigan	2,271,716	8,958,973	25.35
Trenton	547,365	1,519,616	36.01	*Detroit	1,466,106	4,215,108	34.78
Pennsylvania	3,638,118	11,915,223	30.53	Gaylord	90,383	391,843	23.06
*Philadelphia	1,353,004	3,676,411	36.80	Grand Rapids	152,169	906,483	16.78
Allentown	253,481	1,027,302	24.67	Kalamazoo	96,461	863,911	11.16
Altoona-Johnstown	147,357	654,338	22.52	Lansing	227,156	1,556,180	14.59
Erie	214,558	902,529	23.77	Marquette	81,316	312,028	26.06
Greensburg	215,743	718,511	30.02	Saginaw	158,125	713,420	22.16
Harrisburg	208,726	1,800,000	11.59	Wisconsin	1,569,279	4,810,542	32.62
Pittsburgh	887,798	2,165,361	40.99	*Milwaukee	662,348	2,029,553	32.63
Scranton	357,451	970,771	36.82	Green Bay	355,546	796,204	44.65
				La Crosse	235,410	751,203	31.33
SOUTH ATLANTIC	3,140,279	40,100,171	7.83	Madison	231,211	924,844	25.00
Delaware, Wilmington+	128,997	814,300	15.84	Superior	84,764	308,738	27.45
Maryland, *Baltimore	436,447	2,508,947	17.39	EAST SOUTH			
District of Columbia				CENTRAL	721,829	14,732,163	4.89
*Washington+	384,356	2,107,000	18.24	Kentucky	371,693	3,657,774	10.16
Virginia	329,165	6,044,207	5.44	*Louisville	211,403	1,301,024	16.24
Arlington	205,148	2,000,000	10.25	Covington	106,380	1,591,000	6.68
Richmond	124,017	4,044,207	3.06	Owensboro	53,910	765,750	7.04
West Virginia				Tennessee	130,272	4,604,469	2.82
Wheeling-Charleston	106,941	1,949,644	5.48	Memphis	50,308	1,326,000	3.79
North Carolina	123,769	5,879,518	2.10	Nashville	79,964	3,278,469	2.43
Charlotte	63,212	3,101,207	2.03	Alabama	123,105	3,922,670	3.13
Raleigh	60,557	2,778,311	2.17	*Mobile	66,623	1,422,835	4.68
South Carolina				Birmingham	56,482	2,499,835	2.25
Charleston	72,449	3,347,000	2.16	Mississippi	96,759	2,547,250	3.79
Georgia	194,060	6,374,617	3.04	Biloxi	54,375	637,250	8.53
*Atlanta	132,482	4,450,067	2.97	Jackson	42,384	1,910,000	2.21
Savannah	61,578	1,924,550	3.19	WEST NORTH			
Florida	1,364,095	11,074,938	12.31	CENTRAL	3,405,886	17,264,264	19.72
*Miami	528,600	2,940,000	17.97	Minnesota	1,049,258	4,072,371	25.76
Orlando	186,000	2,135,000	8.71	*St. Paul and			
Palm Beach	117,120	1,017,669	11.50	Minneapolis	565,195	2,173,572	26.00
Pensacola-Tallahassee	48,038	952,159	5.04	Crookston	43,083	239,045	18.02
St. Augustine	81,294	1,115,000	7.29	Duluth	87,222	425,987	20.47
St. Petersburg	269,884	1,925,642	14.01	New Ulm	70,262	291,014	24.14
Venice	133,159	989,468	13.45	St. Cloud	146,647	409,791	35.78
				Winona	136,849	532,962	25.67
EAST NORTH				Iowa	521,681	2,909,826	17.92
CENTRAL	10,413,298	41,425,460	25.13	*Dubuque	218,734	995,648	21.96
Ohio	2,278,916	10,764,047	21.17	Davenport	108,351	733,591	14.76
*Cincinnati	532,790	2,716,191	19.61	Des Moines	86,353	667,726	12.93
Cleveland	865,635	2,816,000	30.73	Sioux City	108,243	512,861	21.10
Columbus	194,392	1,940,333	10.01	Missouri	834,065	4,925,242	16.93
Steubenville	54,684	541,093	10.10	*St. Louis	553,993	1,940,387	28.55
Toledo	348,971	1,486,614	23.47	Jefferson City	85,655	727,080	11.78
Youngstown	282,444	1,263,816	22.34	Kansas City-St. Joseph	147,006	1,260,051	11.66
Indiana	706,659	5,389,675	13.11	Springfield-			
*Indianapolis	200,549	2,127,915	9.42	Cape Girardeau	47,411	997,724	4.75
Evansville	87,390	466,821	18.72	North Dakota	178,534	652,633	27.35
Ft. Wayne-S. Bend	141,953	1,044,602	13.58	Bismarck	78,716	269,310	29.22
Gary	187,037	685,237	27.29	Fargo	99,818	383,323	26.04
Lafayette	89,730	1,065,100	8.42	South Dakota	139,035	689,316	20.16
Illinois	3,586,728	11,502,223	31.18	Rapid City	35,465	202,816	17.48
*Chicago	2,362,162	5,707,300	41.38	Sioux Falls	103,570	486,500	21.28
Belleville	122,419	861,986	14.20				
Joliet	425,000	1,270,000	33.46				

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.	Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
Nebraska	337,855	1,567,902	21.54	Colorado			
*Omaha	207,200	750,259	27.61	Colorado Springs	65,000	391,266	16.61
Grand Island	56,654	306,000	18.51	Pueblo	86,513	470,000	18.40
Lincoln	74,001	511,643	14.46	New Mexico	415,364	1,567,340	26.50
Kansas	345,458	2,446,974	14.11	*Santa Fe	248,317	800,000	31.03
*Kansas City	153,150	952,000	16.08	Gallup+	42,047	355,340	11.83
Dodge City	39,121	224,680	17.41	Las Cruces	125,000	412,000	30.34
Salina	56,846	348,953	16.29	Arizona	529,801	2,975,000	17.80
Wichita	96,341	921,341	10.45	Phoenix	292,000	2,040,000	14.31
				Tucson	237,801	935,000	25.43
WEST SOUTH				Utah, Salt Lake City	64,772	1,643,000	3.94
CENTRAL	4,513,025	24,695,601	18.27	Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	144,000	944,615	15.24
Arkansas, Little Rock	60,048	2,328,000	2.57	PACIFIC	6,885,805	34,423,923	20.00
Louisiana	1,364,704	4,254,144	32.07	Washington	428,889	4,297,523	9.97
*New Orleans	535,156	1,433,355	37.33	*Seattle	290,731	3,331,000	8.72
Alexandria-Shreveport	85,894	1,083,132	7.93	Spokane	81,260	574,023	14.15
Baton Rouge	192,345	745,000	25.81	Yakima	56,898	392,500	14.49
Houma-Thibodaux	124,930	202,000	61.84	Oregon	328,254	2,655,100	12.36
Lafayette	336,534	563,812	59.68	*Portland	298,259	2,301,000	12.96
Lake Charles	89,845	226,845	39.60	Baker	29,995	354,100	8.47
Oklahoma	145,095	3,125,740	4.64	California	5,862,260	25,838,779	22.68
*Oklahoma City	90,595	1,869,140	4.84	*Los Angeles	2,650,000	9,027,775	29.35
Tulsa	54,500	1,256,600	4.33	*San Francisco	375,000	1,548,600	24.21
Texas	2,943,178	14,987,717	19.63	Fresno	295,249	1,463,878	20.16
*San Antonio	566,805	1,180,510	48.01	Monterey	144,700	723,500	20.00
Amarillo	32,129	360,500	8.91	Oakland	424,234	1,878,171	22.58
Austin	138,640	1,335,464	10.38	Orange	417,590	2,088,350	19.99
Beaumont	88,335	676,746	13.05	Sacramento	289,147	2,244,776	12.88
Brownsville	427,044	537,607	79.43	San Bernardino	318,672	1,814,628	17.56
Corpus Christi	320,479	596,393	53.73	San Diego	381,747	2,257,800	16.90
Dallas	208,982	3,104,700	6.73	San Jose	324,135	1,380,100	23.48
El Paso	187,530	640,578	29.27	Santa Rosa	98,673	628,371	15.70
Fort Worth	122,764	1,789,600	6.85	Stockton	143,113	782,830	18.28
Galveston-Houston	611,477	3,486,231	17.53	Alaska	49,402	491,921	10.04
Lubbock	48,365	451,330	10.71	*Anchorage	26,647	300,000	8.88
San Angelo	75,628	604,958	12.50	Fairbanks	15,604	125,000	12.48
Victoria	115,000	223,100	51.54	Juneau	7,151	66,921	10.68
MOUNTAIN	1,905,857	12,305,474	15.48	Hawaii, Honolulu	217,000	1,140,600	19.02
Montana	136,413	766,553	17.79	EASTERN RITES	548,134	—	—
Great Falls-Billings	66,092	351,858	18.78	MILITARY			
Helena	70,321	414,695	16.95	ARCHDIOCESE	2,100,000	—	—
Idaho, Boise	70,724	1,049,894	6.73	TOTALS 1986	52,654,908	239,999,874	21.99
Wyoming, Cheyenne+	63,000	461,000	13.66	Totals 1985	52,286,043	237,232,946	22.04
Colorado	481,783	2,898,072	16.62	Totals 1976	48,881,872	214,529,000	22.78
*Denver	330,270	2,036,806	16.21				

INFANT BAPTISMS AND CONVERTS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory*, 1986; figures as of Jan. 1, 1986. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk; for dioceses marked +, see Dioceses with Interstate Lines.)

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts	Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts
NEW ENGLAND	86,869	3,455	Massachusetts		
Maine, Portland	4,287	526	Springfield	4,769	240
New Hampshire, Manchester	5,393	229	Worcester	5,355	224
Vermont, Burlington	2,450	187	Rhode Island, Providence	7,350	214
Massachusetts	47,019	1,382	Connecticut	20,370	907
*Boston	31,398	790	*Hartford	12,161	559
Fall River	5,497	128	Bridgeport	5,020	165
			Norwich+	3,189	183

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts	Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	211,481	11,268	Indiana		
New York	108,729	4,400	Ft. Wayne-South Bend	2,696	412
*New York	32,075	1,321	Gary	2,824	404
Albany	7,091	—	Lafayette	1,585	481
Brooklyn	24,629	770	Illinois	58,952	6,843
Buffalo	9,169	495	*Chicago	35,573	3,393
Ogdensburg	2,732	333	Belleville	2,039	824
Rochester	6,632	329	Joliet	8,323	552
Rockville Centre	19,267	635	Peoria	5,197	887
Syracuse	7,134	517	Rockford	4,418	486
New Jersey	47,834	1,806	Springfield	3,402	701
*Newark	18,022	491	Michigan	32,325	4,308
Camden	7,343	302	*Detroit	17,403	1,733
Metuchen	6,199	190	Gaylord	1,439	210
Paterson	7,142	322	Grand Rapids	3,298	561
Trenton	9,128	501	Kalamazoo	1,668	353
Pennsylvania	54,918	5,062	Lansing	4,101	914
*Philadelphia	21,032	1,855	Marquette	1,582	171
Allentown	3,918	184	Saginaw	2,834	366
Altoona-Johnstown	2,285	345	Wisconsin	26,831	1,996
Erie	3,788	405	*Milwaukee	11,546	782
Greensburg	2,852	303	Green Bay	5,158	312
Harrisburg	3,904	836	La Crosse	4,470	355
Pittsburgh	11,534	830	Madison	3,742	356
Scranton	5,605	304	Superior	1,915	191
SOUTH ATLANTIC	64,579	9,543	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	13,564	3,961
Delaware, Wilmington+	2,749	147	Kentucky	7,018	1,437
Maryland, *Baltimore	8,246	1,118	*Louisville	3,647	692
District of Columbia, *Washington+	7,169	1,006	Covington	2,249	462
Virginia	7,377	1,602	Owensboro	1,122	283
Arlington	4,461	428	Tennessee	2,503	1,098
Richmond	2,916	1,174	Memphis	980	414
West Virginia, Wheeling-Charleston	1,570	653	Nashville	1,523	684
North Carolina	2,650	682	Alabama	2,032	746
Charlotte	1,359	353	*Mobile	1,097	387
Raleigh	1,291	329	Birmingham	935	359
South Carolina, Charleston	1,691	367	Mississippi	2,011	680
Georgia	4,015	1,115	Biloxi	1,188	304
*Atlanta	2,694	686	Jackson	823	376
Savannah	1,321	429	WEST NORTH CENTRAL	71,854	10,909
Florida	29,112	2,853	Minnesota	22,453	2,255
*Miami	13,853	690	*St. Paul and Minneapolis	12,181	1,249
Orlando	4,016	610	Crookston	1,011	101
Palm Beach	2,810	309	Duluth	1,553	134
Pensacola-Tallahassee	1,145	182	New Ulm	1,601	140
St. Augustine	1,472	275	St. Cloud	3,507	155
St. Petersburg	3,742	546	Winona	2,600	476
Venice	2,074	241	Iowa	11,124	1,838
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	167,554	22,763	*Dubuque	4,434	617
Ohio	36,106	6,886	Davenport	2,501	576
*Cincinnati	9,080	1,925	Des Moines	1,782	386
Cleveland	12,456	2,127	Sioux City	2,407	259
Columbus	3,908	975	Missouri	14,752	3,003
Steubenville	940	473	*St. Louis	9,572	1,439
Toledo	5,625	822	Jefferson City	1,683	366
Youngstown	4,097	564	Kansas City-St. Joseph	2,586	841
Indiana	13,340	2,730	Springfield-Cape Girardeau	911	357
*Indianapolis	4,383	1,087	North Dakota	4,049	399
Evansville	1,852	346	Bismarck	1,892	160
			Fargo	2,157	239

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.	Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
South Dakota		3,767	560	Arizona		12,916	775
Rapid City		1,432	192	Phoenix		7,766	540
Sioux Falls		2,335	368	Tucson		5,150	235
Nebraska		7,429	1,275	Utah, Salt Lake City		1,801	285
*Omaha		4,687	622	Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas		2,545	320
Grand Island		1,237	249	PACIFIC		167,486	11,061
Lincoln		1,505	404	Washington		9,261	1,756
Kansas		8,280	1,579	*Seattle		5,864	1,245
*Kansas City		3,315	640	Spokane		1,679	375
Dodge City		968	120	Yakima		1,718	136
Salina		1,382	263	Oregon		4,352	970
Wichita		2,615	556	*Portland		3,666	820
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL		106,871	8,336	Baker		686	150
Arkansas, Little Rock		1,303	424	California		148,617	7,860
Louisiana		26,914	2,035	*Los Angeles		68,937	2,301
*New Orleans		9,858	704	*San Francisco		7,492	503
Alexandria-Shreveport		1,719	363	Fresno		11,511	463
Baton Rouge		3,702	439	Monterey		4,022	262
Houma-Thibodaux		2,454	108	Oakland		7,122	601
Lafayette		7,253	213	Orange		10,685	700
Lake Charles		1,928	208	Sacramento		6,447	590
Oklahoma		3,246	925	San Bernardino		9,538	654
*Oklahoma City		2,162	576	San Diego		9,812	786
Tulsa		1,084	349	San Jose		7,640	534
Texas		75,408	4,952	Santa Rosa		2,117	198
*San Antonio		14,847	502	Stockton		3,294	268
Amarillo		1,235	130	Alaska		1,339	159
Austin		4,074	436	*Anchorage		741	101
Beaumont		1,798	331	Fairbanks		465	32
Brownsville		7,002	122	Juneau		133	26
Corpus Christi		7,221	190	Hawaii, Honolulu		3,917	316
Dallas		6,265	913	EASTERN RITES			
El Paso		7,052	84	*Philadelphia		440	18
Fort Worth		3,915	488	St. Nicholas		304	7
Galveston-Houston		14,763	1,398	Stamford		319	6
Lubbock		2,406	87	St. Josaphat (Parma)		203	3
San Angelo		2,877	167	*Pittsburgh		514	106
Victoria		1,953	104	Parma		257	40
MOUNTAIN		48,118	4,297	Passaic		582	35
Montana		3,007	713	Van Nuys		69	13
Great Falls-Billings		1,611	287	St. Maron (Maronites)		543	96
Helena		1,396	426	Newton (Melkites)		246	42
Idaho, Boise		2,061	410	St. Thomas Apostle of			
Wyoming, Cheyenne+		1,375	215	Detroit (Chaldeans)		768	7
Colorado		12,279	1,089	Armenians (Ap. Ex.)		180	—
*Denver		8,786	824	Romanians (Ap. Ex.)		28	7
Colorado Springs		1,203	92				
Pueblo		2,290	173	MILITARY ARCHDIOCESE		11,262	2,040
New Mexico		12,134	490	TOTALS 1986		953,323	87,996
*Santa Fe		7,088	265	Totals 1985		947,668	91,750
Gallup+		1,182	128	Totals 1976		894,992	80,035
Las Cruces		3,864	97				

BIRTHRIGHT

Birthright is an interdenominational guidance and referral service organization offering pregnant women alternatives to abortion, in line with the motto, "It is the right of every pregnant woman to give birth and the right of every child to be born." Started by Mrs. Louise Summerhill of Toronto, Canada, in 1968, it has chapters in Canada,

the United States, the United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand, Australia, Hong Kong and South Africa. The executive director of Birthright, U.S.A., is Mrs. D. Cocciolone, 686 N. Broad St., Woodbury, N.J. 08096. Birthright is independent and interdenominational. Birthright operates a national 800 number.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE CHURCH IN THE U.S.

(Principal source: *The Official Catholic Directory*, 1986. Comparisons are with figures reported in the previous edition.)

Catholic Population: 52,654,908; increase, 363,865. Percent of total population, 21.99.

Jurisdictions: 34 archdioceses (includes Military Archdiocese), 150 dioceses, 2 apostolic exarchates (includes New York-based Armenian exarchate for U.S. and Canada).

Cardinals: 10 (4 head archiepiscopal sees in U.S., 1 in Europe; 1 is a Roman Curia official; 4 are retired). As of Sept. 1, 1986.

Archbishops: 61. Diocesan, in U.S., 34 (includes 4 cardinals and the Military Vicar); retired, 18 (includes 4 cardinals); outside U.S., 9 (includes 1 cardinal). As of Sept. 1, 1986.

Bishops: 388. Diocesan, in U.S., 147 (2 are titular archbishops); coadjutors, 2; exarchs, 2; auxiliaries, 109; retired, 91; serving outside U.S., 37. As of Sept. 1, 1986.

Priests: 57,183; decrease, 134. Diocesan, 35,155 (increase, 103); religious order priests, 22,028 (decrease, 237).

Permanent Deacons: 7,562; increase, 358.

Brothers: 7,429; decrease, 115.

Sisters: 113,658; decrease, 1,728.

Seminarians: 10,440; decrease, 588. Diocesan seminarians, 7,018 (decrease, 259); religious order seminarians, 3,422 (decrease, 329).

Infant Baptisms: 953,323; increase, 5,655.

Converts: 87,996; decrease, 3,754.

Marriages: 348,300; increase, 2,547.

Deaths: 446,822; increase, 8,791.

Parishes: 19,313; increase, 69.

Seminaries, Diocesan: 90; no change.

Religious Seminaries, Novitiates, Scholasticates: 229; increase, 1.

Colleges and Universities: 243; increase, 1. Students, 545,461; decrease, 4,479.

High Schools: 1,418; decrease, 7. Students, 766,744; decrease, 27,284.

Elementary Schools: 7,865; decrease, 92. Students, 2,099,379; decrease, 63,576.

Teachers: 170,683; decrease, 1,476. Priests, 4,236 (decrease, 364); brothers, 2,491 (decrease, 187); scholastics, 161 (increase, 23); sisters, 27,638 (decrease, 2,585); laity, 136,157 (increase, 1,637).

Public School students in Religious Instruction

Programs: 3,934,846; decrease, 117,330. High school students, 831,131 (decrease, 64,037); elementary school students, 3,103,715 (decrease, 53,293).

Hospitals: 737; increase, 6. Patients treated, 37,181,154; decrease 188,294.

Nurses' Schools: 114; decrease, 15. Students, 20,090; decrease, 2,207.

Homes for Aged: 615; increase, 8. Residents, 76,900; increase, 3,056.

Orphanages: 168; resident children, 12,484. Children in foster homes, 9,248.

CATHEDRALS IN THE UNITED STATES

A cathedral is the principal church in a diocese, the one in which the bishop has his seat (*cathedra*). He is the actual rector, although many functions of the church, which usually serves a parish, are the responsibility of a priest serving as the administrator. Because of the dignity of a cathedral, the dates of its dedication and its patronal feast are observed throughout a diocese.

The pope's cathedral, the Basilica of St. John Lateran, is the highest-ranking church in the world.

(Archdioceses are indicated by asterisk.)

Albany, N.Y.: Immaculate Conception.

Alexandria, La.: St. Francis Xavier.

Allentown, Pa.: St. Catherine of Siena.

Altoona-Johnstown, Pa.: Blessed Sacrament (Altoona); St. John Gualbert (Johnstown Co-Cathedral).

Amarillo, Tex.: St. Laurence.

Anchorage,* Alaska: Holy Family.

Arlington, Va.: St. Thomas More.

Atlanta,* Ga.: Christ the King.

Austin, Tex.: St. Mary (Immaculate Conception).

Baker, Ore.: St. Francis de Sales.

Baltimore,* Md.: Mary Our Queen; Basilica of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Co-Cathedral).

Baton Rouge, La.: St. Joseph.

Beaumont, Tex.: St. Anthony (of Padua).

Belleville, Ill.: St. Peter.

Biloxi, Miss.: Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Birmingham, Ala.: St. Paul.

Bismarck, N.D.: Holy Spirit.

Boise, Ida.: St. John the Evangelist.

Boston,* Mass.: Holy Cross.

Bridgeport, Conn.: St. Augustine.

Brooklyn, N.Y.: St. James (Minor Basilica).

Brownsville, Tex.: Immaculate Conception.

Buffalo, N.Y.: St. Joseph.

Burlington, Vt.: Immaculate Conception.

Camden, N.J.: Immaculate Conception.

Charleston, S.C.: St. John the Baptist.

Charlotte, N.C.: St. Patrick.

Cheyenne, Wyo.: St. Mary.

Chicago,* Ill.: Holy Name (of Jesus).

Cincinnati,* Ohio: St. Peter in Chains.

Cleveland, Ohio: St. John the Evangelist.

Colorado Springs, Colo.: St. Mary.

Columbus, Ohio: St. Joseph.

Corpus Christi, Tex.: Corpus Christi.

Covington, Ky.: Basilica of the Assumption.

Crookston, Minn.: Immaculate Conception.

Dallas, Tex.: Cathedral-Santuario de Guadalupe.

Davenport, Ia.: Sacred Heart.

Denver,* Colo.: Immaculate Conception (Minor Basilica).

Des Moines, Ia.: St. Ambrose.

Detroit,* Mich.: Most Blessed Sacrament.

Dodge City, Kans.: Sacred Heart.

Dubuque,* Ia.: St. Raphael.

Duluth, Minn.: Our Lady of the Rosary.

El Paso, Tex.: St. Patrick.

Y-Z

Young, Josue (1808-86): ord. Apr. 1, 1838; bp. Erie, 1854-66.

Zaleski, Alexander, M. (1906-75): ord. July 12,

1931; aux. Detroit (Lybe), 1950-64; coad. bp. Lansing, 1964-65; bp. Lansing 1966-75.

Zardetti, Otto (1847-1902): b. Switzerland; ord. Aug. 21, 1870; first bp. St. Cloud, 1889-94; abp. Bucharest, Rumania, 1894-95 (res.).

BLACK CATHOLICS IN THE UNITED STATES

National Office

The National Office for Black Catholics, organized in July, 1970, is a central agency with the general purposes of promoting active and full participation by black Catholics in the Church and of making more effective the presence and ministry of the Church in the black community.

Its operations are in support of the aspirations and calls of black Catholics for a number of objectives, including the following:

- representation and voice for blacks among bishops and others with leadership and decision-making positions in the Church;

- promoting vocations to the priesthood and religious life;

- sponsoring programs of evangelization, pastoral ministry, education and liturgy on a national level;

- recognition of the black heritage in liturgy, community life, theology and education.

James McConduit is president of the NOBC.

The NOBC office is located at 810 Rhode Island Ave. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20018.

Clergy Caucus

The National Black Catholic Clergy Caucus, founded in 1968 in Detroit, is a fraternity of approximately 750 black priests, permanent deacons and brothers pledged to mutual support in their vocations and ministries.

The Caucus develops programs of spiritual, theological, educational and ministerial growth for its members, to counteract the effects of institutionalized racism within the Church and American society. A bimonthly newsletter is published.

Josephite Father William Norvel is president.

The NBCCC office is located at 1419 V St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

1986 Meetings

Members of the National Office for Black Catholics and the National Black Lay Caucus held a joint biennial conference during the month of August, 1986, in Philadelphia. A highlight of the meeting was an appeal by Father Edward K. Braxton to "provide a united Black Catholic front" in support of a request for the establishment of a permanent

TABLE

(Source: *Statistical Profile of Black Catholics, 1984*, published by the Josephite Pastoral Center, 1200 Varnum St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017.)

State	Black Cath. Population	Total Black Pop.	Cath. Pct. Black Pop.				
Alabama	15,500	996,335	1.6	Minnesota	6,230	53,344	11.7
Alaska	350	13,643	2.6	Mississippi	9,731	887,206	1.1
Arizona	1,184	73,718	1.6	Missouri	50,625	514,276	9.8
Arkansas	1,800	373,768	.4	Montana	55	1,786	3.1
California	102,895	1,819,281	5.7	Nebraska	1,255	48,390	2.6
Colorado	4,235	101,703	4.2	Nevada	1,800	50,999	3.5
Connecticut	10,774	217,465	5.0	New Hampshire	250	3,990	6.3
Delaware	2,000	154,086	1.3	New Jersey	25,433	925,066	2.7
District of Columbia	75,000	779,487	9.6	New Mexico	770	25,276	3.0
Florida	82,880	1,342,688	6.2	New York	205,500	2,401,974	8.6
Georgia	12,000	1,465,181	.8	North Carolina	4,684	1,318,857	.4
Hawaii	100	17,364	.6	North Dakota	175	2,568	6.8
Idaho	50	2,716	1.8	Ohio	20,754	1,076,748	1.9
Illinois	113,550	1,875,398	6.8	Oklahoma	9,000	204,674	4.4
Indiana	15,076	414,785	3.6	Oregon	3,025	37,060	8.2
Iowa	956	41,700	2.3	Pennsylvania	49,717	1,046,810	4.7
Kansas	9,107	126,127	7.2	Rhode Island	2,758	27,584	10.0
Kentucky	9,243	259,477	3.6	South Carolina	7,000	948,623	.7
Louisiana	210,799	1,238,242	17.0	South Dakota	120	2,144	5.6
Maine	100	3,128	3.2	Tennessee	10,000	725,942	1.4
Maryland	25,074	569,328	4.4	Texas	71,397	1,710,175	4.2
Massachusetts	27,108	221,279	12.3	Utah	200	9,225	2.2
Michigan	62,785	1,199,023	5.2	Vermont	53	1,135	4.7
				Virginia	10,500	1,008,668	1.0
				Washington	4,812	105,574	4.6
				West Virginia	700	65,051	1.1
				Wisconsin	15,093	182,592	8.3
				Wyoming	100	3,364	3.0
				TOTALS 1984	1,294,103	26,495,023	4.9
				Totals 1975	916,854	22,549,815	4.0

MEMBERSHIP OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES OF MEN

(Principal source: *Annuario Pontificio*. Statistics as of Jan. 1, 1985, unless indicated otherwise.)

Listed below are world membership statistics of institutes of men of pontifical right with 500 or more members; the number of priests is in parentheses. Also listed are institutes with less than 500 members with houses in the United States.

Jesuits (18,534)	26,761	Consolata Missionaries (797)	1,010
Franciscans (Friars Minor) (13,818)	20,295	Ministers of Sick (Camillians) (644)	1,001
Salesians (10,934)	17,146	Mill Hill Missionaries (770)	952
Franciscans (Capuchins) (8,350)	11,890	LaSalette Missionaries (623)	917
Benedictines (5,819)	9,413	Franciscans (Third Order Regular) (591)	883
Brothers of Christian Schools	9,340	Xaverian Missionaries (682)	883
Dominicans (5,342)	7,042	Oblates of St. Francis de Sales (665)	873
Redemptorists (4,765)	6,463	Columbans (798)	868
Marist Brothers	6,427	Canons Regular of St. Augustine (674)	866
Oblates of Mary Immaculate (4,326)	5,750	Legionaries of Christ (171)	865
Society of the Divine Word (3,339)	5,409	Maryknollers (711)	835
Franciscans (Conventuals) (2,646)	4,118	Brothers of Charity	819
Vincentians (3,503)	3,898	Mercedarians (519)	770
Holy Spirit, Congregation (2,882)	3,628	Scalabrinians (596)	756
Discalced Carmelites (2,350)	3,482	Congregation of St. Joseph (559)	730
Augustinians (2,617)	3,403	Missionaries of the Most Precious	
Claretians (1,922)	2,917	Blood (555)	706
Trappists (1,390)	2,912	Pontifical Institute for Foreign	
Passionists (2,227)	2,897	Missions (580)	639
Missionaries of Africa (2,429)	2,797	Brothers of the Immaculate	
Priests of the Sacred Heart (1,890)	2,697	Conception (6)	614
Christian Brothers	2,586	Trinitarians (396)	592
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart		Eudists (437)	573
of Jesus (1,785)	2,488	Missionaries of St. Francis	
Pallottines (1,493)	2,245	de Sales of Annecy (324)	570
Carmelites (Ancient Observance) (1,513)	2,013	Crosier Fathers and Brothers (417)	546
Holy Cross, Congregation (915)	1,997	Brothers of Our Lady Mother	
Marianists (605)	1,982	of Mercy	540
Combonian Missionaries of the		Paris Foreign Mission Society (530)	533
Heart of Jesus (1,301)	1,885	Servants of Charity (370)	509
Marists (1,508)	1,861	Sulpicians (486)	486
Brothers of the Sacred Heart (61)	1,783	Barnabites (358)	482
Hospitallers of St. John of God (124)	1,655	Resurrection, Congregation of (341)	466
Piarists (1,264)	1,604	Somascan Fathers (307)	459
Brothers of Christian Instruction (1)	1,522	Society of Christ (269)	459
Congregation of the Immaculate Heart		St. Patrick's Mission Society (393)	448
of Mary (Scheut Missionaries) (1,213)	1,503	Congr. of St. Basil (Canada) (409)	444
Carmelites of BVM (916)	1,474	Oratorians (332)	437
Sacred Hearts, Congregation		Mariannahill Missionaries (259)	437
(Picpus) (1,167)	1,413	Brothers of Our Lady of Lourdes	419
Cistercians (Common Observance)		Oblates of St. Joseph (266)	418
(833)	1,409	Marian Fathers and Brothers (225)	411
Premonstratensians (999)	1,328	Stigmatine Fathers and Brothers (335)	410
Brothers of Christian Instruction		Order of St. Basil the Great	
of St. Gabriel (32)	1,314	(Basilians of St. Josaphat) (286)	407
Montfort Missionaries (996)	1,307	Xaverian Brothers	405
Society of African Missions (1,153)	1,296	Carthusians (206)	394
Augustinians (Recollects) (975)	1,270	Rosminians (292)	391
Salvatorians (829)	1,257	Missionaries of the Holy Spirit (234)	359
Servants of Mary (879)	1,161	Order of St. Paul the First Hermit (141)	332
Society of St. Paul (549)	1,148	Rogationists (186)	331
Assumptionists (934)	1,148	Bethlehem Missionaries (239)	305
Blessed Sacrament, Congr. of (767)	1,123	Paulists (239)	285
Missionaries of Holy Family (742)	1,070	Little Brothers of Jesus (75)	269
Viatorians (438)	1,068	Brothers of St. Patrick	219
Little Workers of Divine Providence (735)	1,063	Vocationist Fathers (159)	203
		Atonement Friars (126)	197
		Josephites (St. Joseph's Society of	
		the Sacred Heart—S.S.J.) (164)	193
		Presentation Brothers	178
		Missionary Servants of the Most Holy	
		Trinity (121)	169
		Alexian Brothers (1)	166

Josephites (C.J.) (112)	148	Camaldolese (29)	83
Theatines (106)	141	Congr. of Sacerdotal Fraternity (40)	83
Basilian Salvatorian Fathers (1977) (84)	121	Franciscan Bros. of Holy Cross (3)	78
Bros. of Poor of St. Francis (3)	119	Clerics Regular Minor (Adorno Fathers) (31)	40
Glenmary Missioners (70)	107	Servants of Holy Paraclete (31)	37
Brothers of Mercy	104	Mekhitarist Order of Vienna (19)	22
Society of St. Edmund (83)	98	Fathers of Mercy (7)	7
Brothers of the Good Shepherd	97		

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES OF WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

(Sources: *Official Catholic Directory*; Catholic Almanac survey.)

Africa, Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of (Sisters of Africa), S.A.: Founded 1869, at Algiers, Algeria, by Cardinal Lavigerie; in U.S., 1929. General motherhouse, Frascati, Italy; U.S. headquarters, 5335 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011. Medical, educational, catechetical and social work in Africa.

Agnes, Sisters of St., C.S.A.: Founded 1858, in U.S., by Caspar Rehr. General motherhouse, 475 Gillett St., Fond du Lac, Wis. 54935. Education, health care, social services.

Ann, Sisters of St., S.S.A.: Founded 1834, in Italy; in U.S., 1952. General motherhouse, Rome, Italy; U.S. headquarters, Mount St. Ann, Ebensburg, Pa. 15931.

Anne, Sisters of St., S.S.A.: Founded 1850, at Vaudreuil, Que., Canada; in U.S., 1866. General motherhouse, Lachine, Que., Canada; U.S. address, 720 Boston Post Rd., Marlboro, Mass. 01752. Retreat work, pastoral ministry, religious education.

Anthony, Missionary Servants of St., M.S.S.A.: Founded 1929, in U.S., by Rev. Peter Baque. General motherhouse, 100 Peter Baque Rd., San Antonio, Tex. 78209. Social work.

Apostolate, Sisters Auxiliaries of the, S.A.A.: Founded 1903, in Canada; in U.S., 1911. General motherhouse, 689 Maple Terr., Monongah, W. Va. 26554. Education nursing.

Assumption, Little Sisters of the, L.S.A.: Founded 1865, in France; in U.S., 1891. General motherhouse, Paris, France; U.S. provincialate, 214 E. 30th St., New York, N.Y. 10016. Social work, nursing, family life education.

Assumption, Religious of the, R.A.: Founded 1839, in France; in U.S., 1919. Generalate, Paris, France; U.S. province, 227 N. Bowman Ave., Merion, Pa. 19066. Educational work.

Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, Sisters of the, S.A.S.V.: Founded 1853, in Canada; in U.S., 1891. General motherhouse, Nicolet, Que., Canada; U.S. province, North Main St., Box 128, Peterborough, Mass. 01366. Education, mission, pastoral ministry.

Augustinian Cloistered Nuns, O.S.A.: Established in Spain in 13th century; U.S. foundation, Convent of Our Mother of Good Counsel, 4435 West Pine Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63108.

Augustinian Sisters, Servants of Jesus and Mary, Congregation of, As.S.J.M.: Generalate, Rome, Italy; U.S. foundation, St. John School, Brandenburg, Ky. 40108.

Basil the Great, Sisters of St. (Pittsburgh Byzantine Rite), O.S.B.M.: Founded fourth century, by

St. Basil the Great. Motherhouse, Mount St. Macrina, 500 W. Main St., Uniontown, Pa. 15401. Education, health care.

Basil the Great, Sisters of the Order of St. (Ukrainian Byzantine Rite), O.S.B.M.: Founded fourth century, in Cappadocia, by St. Basil the Great and his sister St. Macrina; in U.S., 1911. Generalate, Rome, Italy; U.S. motherhouse, 710 Fox Chase Rd., Philadelphia, Pa. 19111. Education.

Benedict, Sisters of the Order of St., O.S.B.: Our Lady of Mount Caritas Monastery (founded 1979, Ashford, Conn.), Seckar Rd., Ashford, Conn. 06278. Contemplative.

Benedict, Sisters of the Order of St. (of the Congregation of Solesmes), O.S.B.: U.S. establishment, 1981, in Burlington diocese. Monastery of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Westfield, Vt. 05874. Cloistered, papal enclosure.

Benedictine Nuns of the Primitive Observance, O.S.B.: Founded c. 529, in Italy; in U.S., 1948. Abbey of Regina Laudis, Flanders Rd., Bethlehem, Conn. 06751. Cloistered.

Benedictine Sisters, O.S.B.: Founded c. 529, in Italy; in U.S., 1852. General motherhouse, Eichstatt, Bavaria, Germany. U.S. addresses: St. Vincent's Archabbey, Latrobe, Pa. 15650; St. Emma's Retreat House and Convent, 1001 Harvey St., Greensburg, Pa. 15601; St. Walburga Convent, 6717 S. Boulder Rd., Boulder, Colo. 80303.

Benedictine Sisters (Bedford, N.H.), O.S.B.: Founded 1627, in Lithuania as cloistered community; reformed 1918 as active community; established in U.S. 1957, by Mother M. Raphaela Simonis. Regina Pacis, 333 Wallace Rd., Bedford, N.H. 03102.

Benedictine Sisters, Missionary, O.S.B.: Founded 1885. Generalate, Rome, Italy; U.S. motherhouse, 300 N. 18th St., Norfolk, Nebr. 68701.

Benedictine Sisters, Olivetan, O.S.B.: Founded 1887, in U.S. General motherhouse, Holy Angels Convent P.O. Drawer 130, Jonesboro, Ark. 72401. Educational, hospital work.

Benedictine Sisters of Perpetual Adoration of Pontifical Jurisdiction, Congregation of the, O.S.B.: Founded in U.S., 1874, from Maria Rickenbach, Switzerland. General motherhouse, 8300 Morganford Rd., St. Louis, Mo. 63123.

Benedictine Sisters of Pontifical Jurisdiction, O.S.B.: Founded c. 529, in Italy. No general motherhouse in U.S.. Three federations.

• Federation of St. Scholastica (1922). Pres., Sister Johnette Putnam, O.S.B., St. Scholastica Priory, 238 Rio Vista, Jefferson, La. 70121. Motherhouses belonging to the federation:

Mt. St. Scholastica, Atchison, Kans. 66002;

SECULAR ORDERS

Secular orders (commonly called third orders) are societies of the faithful living in the world who seek to deepen their Christian life and apostolic commitment in association with and according to the spirit of various religious institutes. The orders are called "third" because their foundation followed the establishment of the first (for men) and second (for women) religious orders with which they are associated.

Augustine, Third Order Secular of St.: Founded, 13th century; approved Nov. 7, 1400.

Carmel (The Lay Carmelite Order) (Calced): Founded, 13th century; approved by Pope Nicholas V. Oct. 7, 1452. Revised rule approved November, 1977. Address: Aylesford, National Scapular Center, I-55 and Cass Ave. N. Darien, Ill. 60559. Approximately 16,500 members in U.S.

Carmelites, The Secular Order of Discalced (formerly the Third Order Secular of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Mt Carmel and of St. Teresa of Jesus): Rule based on the Carmelite reform established by St. Teresa and St. John of the Cross. 16th century; approved Mar. 23, 1594. Revised rule approved May 10, 1979. Office of National Secretariat, U.S.A.: P.O. Box 3079, San Jose, Calif. 95156. Approximately 22,245 throughout the world; 1,800 in U.S.

Dominican Laity: Founded in the 13th century. Addresses of provincial coordinators: 487 Michigan Ave. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017; 1909 S.

Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60608; 374 N.E. Clarkamas St., Portland, Ore. 97232; 3407 Napoleon Ave., New Orleans, La. 70125.

Franciscan Order, Secular (SFO): Founded, 1209 by St. Francis of Assisi; approved Aug. 30, 1221. National minister, James David Lynch, 4143 "J" St., Juniata Park, Philadelphia, Pa. 19124. Approximately 780,000 throughout the world; 40,000 in U.S.

Mary, Third Order of: Founded, Dec. 8, 1850; rule approved by the Holy See, 1857. Addresses of provincial directors: 815 Varnum St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017; 7 Harvard St., P.O. Box 66, Charlestown, Mass. 02129; 566 Bush St., San Francisco, Calif. 94108. Approximately 14,000 in the world, 5,600 in U.S.

Mary, Secular Order of Servants of (Servite): Founded, 1233; approved, 1304. Revised rule approved 1986. Address: Assistant for Secular Order, 3401 S. Home Ave., Berwyn, Ill. 60402.

Mercy, Secular Third Order of Our Lady of (Mercedarian): Founded, 1219 by St. Peter Nolasco; approved the same year.

Norbert, Third Order of St.: Founded, 1122 by St. Norbert; approved by Pope Honorius II, 1126. Address: St. Norbert Abbey, De Pere, Wis. 54115.

Trinity, Third Order Secular of the Most Holy: Founded 1198; approved, 1219.

Oblates of St. Benedict are lay persons affiliated with a Benedictine abbey or monastery who strive to direct their lives, as circumstances permit, according to the spirit and Rule of St. Benedict.

MISSIONARY ACTIVITY OF THE CHURCH

UNITED STATES FOREIGN MISSIONARIES

Data on U.S. foreign missionary personnel in the following tables were gathered by, and are reproduced with permission of, the United States Catholic Mission Association, 1233 Lawrence St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017.

For additional information about the Church in mission areas, see News Events and other Almanac entries.

Field Distribution, 1986

Under this and following headings, Alaska, Hawaii, etc., are considered abroad because they are outside the 48 contiguous states.

Africa: 944 (469 men, 475 women). Largest numbers in Kenya, 193; Tanzania, 149; Ghana, 85; Zambia, 75; Liberia, 50.

Near East: 73 (52 men, 21 women). Largest numbers in Israel, 41; Egypt, 16; Lebanon, 5.

Far East: 1,356 (916 men, 440 women). Largest numbers in Philippines, 356; Japan, 303; Taiwan, 162; Korea, 125; India, 97; Hong Kong, 81.

Oceania: 631 (317 men, 314 women). Largest numbers in Hawaii, 210; Papua New Guinea, 200; Australia, 58; Caroline Islands, 48; Mariana Islands, 46; Samoa, 19.

Europe: 28 (16 men, 12 women). Largest numbers in Sweden, 10; Denmark, 7; Finland, 6.

North America: 306 (135 men, 171 women). Large-

est numbers in Alaska, 175; Canada, 127.

Caribbean Islands: 495 (272 men, 223 women). Largest numbers in Puerto Rico, 208; Jamaica, 114; Bahamas, 44; Dominican Republic, 41; Haiti, 40.

Central America: 743 (426 men, 317 women). Largest numbers in Mexico, 235; Guatemala, 186.

South America: 1,461 (746 men, 715 women). Largest numbers in Peru, 444; Brazil, 421; Bolivia, 213; Chile, 166.

TOTAL: 6,037 (3,352 men, 2,685 women).

Men Religious, 1986

Ninety mission-sending groups had 3,035 priests and brothers in overseas assignments.

Jesuits: 513 in 42 countries; largest group, 84 in the Philippines.

Maryknoll Fathers: 304 in 25 countries; largest group, 51 in Tanzania.

Franciscans (O.F.M.): 202 in 27 countries; largest group, 54 in Brazil.

Divine Word Missionaries: 156 in 17 countries; largest group, 52 in Papua New Guinea.

Redemptorists: 141 in 7 countries; largest group, 54 in Brazil.

Oblates of Mary Immaculate: 139 in 17 countries; largest group, 26 in Brazil.

U.S. FOREIGN MISSIONARIES, 1960-1986

Year	Diocesan Priests	Religious Priests	Religious Brothers	Religious Sisters	Seminarians	Lay Persons	Total
1960	14	3018	575	2827	170	178	6782
1962	31	3172	720	2764	152	307	7146
1964	80	3438	782	3137	157	532	8126
1966	215	3731	901	3706	201	549	9303
1968	282	3727	869	4150	208	419	9655
1970	373	3117	666	3824	90	303	8373
1972+	246	3182	634	3121	97	376	7656
1973	237	3913*		3012		529	7691
1974	220	3084	639	2916	101	458	7418
1975	197	3023	669	2850	65	344	7148
1976	193	2961	691	2840	68	257	7010
1977	182	2882	630	2781	42	243	6760
1978	166	2830	610	2673	43	279	6601
1979	187	2800	592	2568	50	258	6455
1980	188	2750	592	2592	50	221	6393
1981	187	2702	584	2574	43	234	6324
1982	178	2668	578	2560	44	217	6245
1983	174	2668	569	2540	48	247	6246
1984	187	2603	549	2492	40	263	6134
1985	171	2500	558	2505	30	292	6056
1986	204	2473	532	2481	30	317	6037

+ A corrected total for 1972 should read 7937, indicating losses of 436 from 1970 to 1972 and 246 from 1972 to 1973.

*Includes religious brothers and seminarians.

FIELD DISTRIBUTION BY AREAS, 1960-1986

Year	Africa	Far East	Near East	Oce- ania	Europe	N. Amer.	Carib. Is.	Cent. Amer.	S. Amer.	Total
1960	781	1959	111	986	203	337	991	433	981	6782
1962	901	2110	75	992	93	224	967	537	1247	7146
1964	1025	2332	122	846	69	220	1056	660	1796	8126
1966	1184	2453	142	953	38	211	1079	857	2386	9303
1968	1157	2470	128	1027	33	251	1198	936	2455	9655
1970	1141	2137	39	900	38	233	1067	738	2080	8373
1972	1107	1955	59	826	39	234	819	728	1889	7656
1973	1229	1962	54	811	40	253	796	763	1783	7691
1974	1121	1845	60	883	43	241	757	752	1716	7418
1975	1065	1814	71	808	37	252	698	734	1669	7148
1976	1042	1757	68	795	34	313	671	712	1618	7010
1977	1003	1659	62	784	34	296	629	702	1591	6760
1978	966	1601	57	769	34	339	593	705	1537	6601
1979	923	1562	65	743	37	332	562	686	1545	6455
1980	909	1576	65	711	35	294	548	699	1556	6393
1981	946	1529	70	696	36	315	511	693	1528	6324
1982	956	1501	62	673	32	319	522	669	1511	6245
1983	990	1468	68	640	34	346	517	650	1533	6246
1984	967	1420	84	644	29	329	513	650	1498	6134
1985	986	1368	78	650	31	312	500	692	1441	6056
1986	944	1356	73	631	28	306	495	743	1461	6037

Capuchins (O.F.M. Cap): 129 in 11 countries; largest group, 27 in Papua New Guinea.

Marianists: 106 in 13 countries; largest group, 28 in Hawaii.

Benedictines: 84 in 14 countries; largest group, 22 in Guatemala.

Columbans: 60 in 13 countries; largest group, 22 in the Philippines.

Conventual Franciscans (O.F.M. Conv): 59 in 9 countries; largest group, 14 in Canada.

Dominicans: 57 in 11 countries; largest groups, 14 each in Nigeria and Pakistan.

Brothers of the Christian Schools: 56 in 15 coun-

tries; largest group, 15 in the Philippines.

Holy Cross Fathers: 55 in 9 countries; largest group, 18 in Bangladesh.

Holy Ghost Fathers: 47 in 6 countries; largest group, 20 in Tanzania.

Holy Cross Brothers: 42 in 8 countries; largest group, 16 in Brazil.

Passionists: 41 in 7 countries; largest group, 19 in the Philippines.

La Salette Fathers: 40 in 7 countries; largest group, 14 in Argentina.

Vincentians: 38 in 6 countries; largest group, 19 in Panama.

Congregation of Christian Brothers: 32 in 5 countries; largest group, 16 in Peru.

Salesians: 28 in 10 countries; largest group, 9 in Canada.

Missionaries of the Sacred Heart: 27 in 4 countries; largest group, 19 in Papua New Guinea.

Marist Fathers: 27 in 7 countries; largest group, 9 in Hawaii.

Augustinians: 26 in 3 countries; largest group, 16 in Peru.

Missionaries of Africa: 21 in 9 countries; largest group, 5 in Ghana.

Marist Brothers: 21 in 5 countries; largest group, 10 in the Philippines.

Comboni Missionaries: 20 in 7 countries; largest group, 5 in Kenya.

Sixty-three other mission-sending institutes had 19 or less members in overseas assignments.

Diocesan Priests, 1986

Two hundred and four diocesan priests from 90 dioceses were in overseas assignments in 1986.

The largest groups were from Boston (17 in 4 countries) and St. Louis (9 in 2 countries).

Thirty-nine of the diocesan priests in overseas assignments were members of the Missionary Society of St. James the Apostle, founded by Cardinal Richard J. Cushing of Boston in 1958. Address: 24 Clark St., Boston, Mass. 02109.

Twenty-seven other diocesan priests in overseas assignments were working as priest associates with the Maryknoll Fathers, whose headquarters are in Maryknoll, New York 10545.

Sisters, 1986

Two hundred and 28 mission-sending groups had 2,481 sisters in overseas assignments.

Maryknoll Sisters: 373 in 25 countries; largest group, 50 in Hawaii.

School Sisters of Notre Dame: 110 in 18 countries; largest group, 15 in Guatemala.

Marist Sisters: 77 in 14 countries; largest group, 16 in Papua New Guinea.

Daughters of Charity: 60 in 11 countries; largest group, 26 in Bolivia.

Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur: 59 in 8 countries; largest group, 18 in Kenya.

Medical Mission Sisters: 53 in 13 countries; largest group, 15 in Ghana.

Sisters of St. Joseph (Carondelet): 52 in 4 countries; largest group, 23 in Hawaii.

Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (Philadelphia): 46 in 2 countries; largest group, 34 in Peru.

Benedictine Sisters: 42 in 11 countries; largest group, 10 in Colombia.

Sisters of the Holy Cross: 39 in 6 countries; largest group, 16 in Brazil.

Society of the Sacred Heart: 36 in 13 countries; largest group, 15 in Japan.

Ursulines of the Roman Union: 35 in 13 countries; largest group, 8 in Thailand.

Franciscan Missionaries of Mary: 31 in 17 countries; largest groups, 4 in Liberia.

Sisters of Mercy of the Union in the U.S.A.: 28 in 9 countries; largest group, 11 in Jamaica.

Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth: 28 in 5 countries; largest group, 16 in Australia.

Servants of the Holy Spirit: 27 in 7 countries; largest group, 8 in Ghana.

Sisters of the Third Franciscan Order, Minor Conventuals (Syracuse): 27 in 3 countries; largest group, 17 in Hawaii.

Sisters of St. Joseph (Brentwood): 23 in 3 countries; largest group, 20 in Puerto Rico.

Sisters of Notre Dame: 23 in 2 countries; largest group, 12 in Papua New Guinea.

Sisters of the Assumption B.V.M.: 22 in 3 countries; largest group, 19 in Canada.

Franciscan Sisters of Allegany: 22 in 2 countries; largest group, 17 in Jamaica.

Sisters of the Presentation B.V.M.: 22 in 7 countries; largest group, 6 in Mexico.

Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (Monroe): 21 in 7 countries; largest group, 5 in Puerto Rico.

Little Sisters of the Poor: 20 in 12 countries; largest group, 4 in India.

Two hundred and four other mission-sending institutes had 19 or less members in overseas assignments.

Lay Volunteers, 1986

Three hundred and 17 lay volunteers of 34 sponsoring organizations were in overseas assignments in 1986.

Maryknoll Lay Missioners: 89 in 18 countries; largest group, 21 in Venezuela.

Jesuit Volunteer Corps: 39 in Alaska.

Lay Mission Helpers: 26 in 8 countries; largest group, 9 in Papua New Guinea.

Jesuit International Volunteers: 22 in 3 countries; largest group, 12 in Belize.

Volunteer Missionary Movement: 18 in 6 countries; largest group, 5 in Uganda.

Holy Cross Associates: 13 in 3 countries; largest group, 10 in Chile.

Society of Our Lady of the Most Holy Trinity: 12 in 3 countries; largest group, 10 in Belize.

Frontier Apostolate: 10 in Canada.

Diocese of Davenport: 10 in 5 countries; largest group, 4 in Mexico.

Catholic Medical Mission Board: 8 in 3 countries; largest group, 4 in Papua New Guinea. (This figure represents those whose term of service was for at least one year. In addition, 36 short-term volunteers served in 7 countries during the year.)

The other twenty-four sponsoring organizations had 7 members or less in overseas assignments.

U.S. MISSION ASSOCIATION

The United States Catholic Mission Association, juridically established Sept. 1, 1981, continues the activities and functions of the former U.S. Catholic Mission Council.

According to existing bylaws approved by the general assembly May 25, 1982, the USCMA is "open to all those who seek to promote global mission in community with others. It is envisioned to be an experience of the renewed Church, in which

• do not foster "excessive government entanglement with religion."

Aid programs considered constitutional have provided bus transportation, textbook loans, school lunches and health services, and "secular, neutral or non-ideological services, facilities and materials provided in common to all school children," public and non-public.

The first major aid to education program in U. S. history containing provisions benefitting nonpublic school students was enacted by the 89th Congress and signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson Apr. 11, 1965. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act was designed to avoid the separation of Church and state impasse which had blocked all earlier aid proposals pertaining to non-public, and especially church-affiliated, schools. The objective of the program, under public control, is to serve the public purpose by aiding disadvantaged pupils in nonpublic as well as public schools.

In a highly significant 5-to-4 decision June 29, 1983, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of a Minnesota tuition tax credit for the parents of students attending parochial, other private and public schools. The majority opinion rejected arguments that the law benefitted religion in an unconstitutional manner, and said that the program did not involve excessive church-state entanglement. Supporters of the measure called it sound tax policy.

With respect to college and university education in church-affiliated institutions, the Supreme

Court has upheld the constitutionality of statutes providing student loans and, under the Federal Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, construction loans and grants for secular-purpose facilities.

Catholic schools are exempt from real estate taxation in all of the states. Since Jan. 1, 1959, non-profit parochial and private schools have also been exempt from several federal excise taxes.

Shared and Released Time

In a shared time program of education, students enrolled in Catholic or other church-related schools take some courses (e.g., religion, social studies, fine arts) in their own schools and others (e.g., science, mathematics, industrial arts) in public schools. Such a program has been given serious consideration in recent years by Catholic and other educators. Its constitutionality has not been seriously challenged, but practical problems — relating to teacher and student schedules, transportation, adjustment to new programs, and other factors — are knotty.

Several million children of elementary and high school age of all denominations have the opportunity of receiving religious instruction on released time. Under released time programs they are permitted to leave their public schools during school hours to attend religious instruction classes held off the public school premises. They are released at the request of their parents. Public school authorities merely provide for their dismissal, and take no part in the program.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory*, 1986; figures as of Jan. 1, 1986. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk.)

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
NEW ENGLAND	26	57,679	120	65,940	529	137,844
Maine, Portland	1	518	3	1,004	22	4,821
New Hampshire, Manchester	5	5,249	6	2,402	22	7,342
Vermont, Burlington	3	2,740	3	1,052	11	2,390
Massachusetts	9	29,579	65	34,858	242	68,994
*Boston	4	19,005	49	23,829	161	45,082
Fall River	1	2,800	4	3,400	24	6,710
Springfield	1	890	4	3,207	33	10,236
Worcester	3	6,884	8	4,422	24	6,966
Rhode Island, Providence	2	7,579	11	6,068	64	15,925
Connecticut	6	12,014	32	20,556	168	36,372
*Hartford	3	1,928	15	11,151	99	22,342
Bridgeport	2	9,936	10	6,200	48	11,822
Norwich	1	150	7	3,205	21	4,208
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	64	176,505	350	217,840	2,031	590,929
New York	30	96,969	151	96,678	876	266,126
*New York	12	52,136	63	34,290	271	84,631
Albany	4	6,600	13	4,406	55	12,939
Brooklyn	2	20,121	22	25,125	173	74,703
Buffalo	6	12,276	20	8,829	123	27,886
Ogdensburg	2	555	3	773	25	4,654
Rochester	—	—	8	5,909	79	18,608
Rockville Centre	2	3,038	14	13,849	88	31,103
Syracuse	2	2,243	8	3,497	62	11,602

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
New Jersey	3	16,331	85	48,207	440	118,160
*Newark	4	13,691	42	20,180	194	48,870
Camden	—	—	11	7,664	64	16,344
Metuchen	—	—	8	4,888	53	13,530
Paterson	3	1,032	13	5,442	65	16,088
Trenton	1	1,608	11	10,033	64	23,328
Pennsylvania	26	63,205	114	72,955	715	206,643
*Philadelphia	10	29,589	50	44,150	273	107,460
Allentown	2	1,956	10	4,557	64	13,902
Altoona-Johnstown	2	2,145	3	1,637	37	7,251
Erie	3	6,445	9	3,704	47	13,310
Greensburg	2	2,068	2	1,339	50	8,371
Harrisburg	—	—	10	4,474	50	11,734
Pittsburgh	3	9,525	19	8,284	137	32,924
Scranton	4	11,477	11	4,810	57	11,691
SOUTH ATLANTIC	14	40,937	126	61,044	544	149,345
Delaware, Wilmington	—	—	6	4,792	30	9,975
Maryland, *Baltimore	3	8,245	24	11,324	98	25,798
District of Columbia, *Washington	3	19,364	24	9,840	84	22,282
Virginia	2	2,334	15	6,023	55	16,026
Arlington	2	2,334	5	3,549	29	9,284
Richmond	—	—	10	2,474	26	6,742
West Virginia, Wheeling-Charleston	1	1,098	9	1,766	32	5,255
North Carolina	2	1,297	3	1,240	32	7,205
Charlotte	2	1,297	2	948	15	3,663
Raleigh	—	—	1	292	17	3,542
South Carolina, Charleston	—	—	4	1,418	28	5,092
Georgia	—	—	7	3,940	29	9,061
*Atlanta	—	—	2	1,791	13	4,427
Savannah	—	—	5	2,149	16	4,634
Florida	3	8,599	32	20,701	156	48,651
*Miami	2	7,478	13	9,678	53	19,321
Orlando	—	—	4	2,111	26	7,191
Palm Beach	—	—	4	2,852	14	4,346
Pensacola-Tallahassee	—	—	1	463	9	2,230
St. Augustine	—	—	2	1,368	16	4,658
St. Petersburg	1	1,121	5	2,997	30	8,623
Venice	—	—	3	1,232	8	2,282
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	56	128,152	298	183,914	2,078	552,750
Ohio	11	26,128	85	53,549	501	151,384
*Cincinnati	4	16,011	21	16,165	120	38,190
Cleveland	3	5,862	26	18,961	166	57,744
Columbus	1	1,247	14	5,631	52	13,611
Steubenville	1	1,010	3	913	16	2,756
Toledo	1	773	15	8,066	91	24,322
Youngstown	1	1,225	6	3,813	56	14,761
Indiana	9	17,336	24	12,953	204	44,714
*Indianapolis	2	1,770	9	4,998	71	14,930
Evansville	—	—	5	1,818	29	4,806
Ft. Wayne-South Bend	5	13,646	4	2,982	43	11,247
Gary	1	1,073	4	2,781	40	10,180
Lafayette	1	847	2	374	21	3,551
Illinois	19	44,812	96	69,855	637	189,391
*Chicago	13	35,982	58	49,713	358	124,886
Belleville	1	1,036	4	2,116	52	8,528
Joliet	3	5,998	9	7,092	61	17,986
Peoria	—	—	8	3,527	57	12,884
Rockford	—	—	8	4,128	45	11,762
Springfield	2	1,796	9	3,279	64	13,345

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
Michigan	8	18,804	62	31,879	333	88,902
*Detroit	5	14,024	42	23,121	158	53,036
Gaylord	—	—	5	779	20	3,528
Grand Rapids	1	2,724	4	2,590	46	9,283
Kalamazoo	1	856	3	981	21	4,556
Lansing	1	1,200	5	3,414	41	10,569
Marquette	—	—	—	—	12	2,291
Saginaw	—	—	3	994	35	5,639
Wisconsin	9	21,072	31	15,678	403	78,359
*Milwaukee	5	17,026	13	9,062	168	38,023
Green Bay	2	2,221	9	3,191	93	17,183
La Crosse	1	1,045	7	2,494	75	11,999
Madison	1	780	2	931	46	7,902
Superior	—	—	—	—	21	3,252
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	8	8,809	51	23,912	275	62,437
Kentucky	5	6,015	26	12,336	150	34,395
*Louisville	3	4,071	10	7,226	76	18,531
Covington	1	1,200	12	3,624	50	10,736
Owensboro	1	744	4	1,486	24	5,128
Tennessee	2	1,852	10	4,590	40	9,209
Memphis	1	1,542	5	2,370	15	4,062
Nashville	1	310	5	2,220	25	5,147
Alabama	1	942	6	4,026	50	11,433
*Mobile	1	942	3	1,679	27	6,539
Birmingham	—	—	3	2,347	23	4,894
Mississippi	—	—	9	2,960	35	7,400
Biloxi	—	—	5	1,836	16	2,818
Jackson	—	—	4	1,124	19	4,582
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	34	56,522	153	61,898	901	190,399
Minnesota	9	17,044	23	11,470	225	47,805
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	3	9,939	14	8,620	111	29,026
Crookston	—	—	1	132	11	1,678
Duluth	1	1,449	—	—	14	1,582
New Ulm	—	—	3	529	26	3,799
St. Cloud	3	3,691	3	884	37	6,850
Winona	2	1,965	2	1,305	26	4,870
Iowa	7	9,703	29	10,367	151	30,387
*Dubuque	3	4,176	11	4,208	58	13,988
Davenport	3	4,210	7	1,482	38	4,969
Des Moines	—	—	2	1,823	19	4,043
Sioux City	1	1,317	9	2,854	36	7,387
Missouri	6	15,878	45	22,747	277	64,904
*St. Louis	4	11,484	32	17,401	178	45,696
Jefferson City	—	—	2	916	35	5,746
Kansas City-St. Joseph	2	4,394	8	3,787	42	10,874
Springfield-Cape Girardeau	—	—	3	643	22	2,588
North Dakota	2	1,358	1	1,860	33	5,072
Bismarck	1	1,193	—	1,386	18	2,502
Fargo	1	165	1	474	15	2,570
South Dakota	2	867	5	1,444	27	4,561
Rapid City	—	—	2	394	3	668
Sioux Falls	2	867	3	1,050	24	3,893
Nebraska	2	6,934	33	8,265	94	18,840
*Omaha	2	6,934	20	6,006	62	13,612
Grand Island	—	—	7	1,050	8	943
Lincoln	—	—	6	1,209	24	4,285
Kansas	6	4,738	17	5,745	94	18,830
*Kansas City	3	2,681	7	3,085	39	9,247
Dodge City	1	624	—	—	12	1,662
Salina	1	624	6	892	12	1,956
Wichita	1	809	4	1,768	31	5,965

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	11	20,983	121	49,067	499	152,391
Arkansas, Little Rock	—	—	6	1,843	35	5,674
Louisiana	3	7,365	62	29,508	201	81,547
*New Orleans	3	7,365	27	17,795	95	41,723
Alexandria-Shreveport	—	—	7	2,021	23	5,897
Baton Rouge	—	—	10	4,264	28	15,195
Houma-Thibodaux	—	—	3	1,274	12	4,495
Lafayette	—	—	13	3,555	33	11,580
Lake Charles	—	—	2	599	10	2,657
Oklahoma	1	325	5	2,493	28	5,695
*Oklahoma City	1	325	2	970	16	3,000
Tulsa	—	—	3	1,223	12	2,695
Texas	7	13,293	48	15,523	235	59,475
*San Antonio	4	6,427	10	3,121	35	12,580
Amarillo	—	—	1	142	8	1,277
Austin	1	2,502	2	289	16	3,433
Beaumont	—	—	1	513	9	1,821
Brownsville	—	—	2	813	8	1,928
Corpus Christi	—	—	3	713	27	5,759
Dallas	1	2,553	9	3,073	35	9,687
El Paso	—	—	3	1,067	14	3,376
Fort Worth	—	—	4	1,460	15	4,084
Galveston-Houston	1	1,811	9	3,810	50	11,926
Lubbock	—	—	—	—	3	558
San Angelo	—	—	—	—	3	589
Victoria	—	—	4	522	12	2,457
MOUNTAIN	6	9,838	35	14,276	182	42,488
Montana	2	2,579	5	938	20	2,772
Great Falls-Billings	1	1,078	3	500	17	2,244
Helena	1	1,501	2	438	3	528
Idaho, Boise	1	48	1	424	13	1,800
Wyoming, Cheyenne	—	—	1	106	6	1,300
Colorado	1	5,111	9	3,160	50	11,734
*Denver	1	5,111	6	2,631	38	9,314
Colorado Springs	—	—	1	325	5	1,171
Pueblo	—	—	2	204	7	1,249
New Mexico	2	2,100	6	1,919	28	7,321
*Santa Fe	2	2,100	4	1,744	21	5,113
Gallup	—	—	2	175	1	1,558
Las Cruces	—	—	—	—	6	650
Arizona	—	—	9	5,076	46	12,357
Phoenix	—	—	6	3,639	25	7,530
Tucson	—	—	3	1,437	21	4,827
Utah, Salt Lake City	—	—	2	1,090	8	2,123
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	—	—	2	1,563	11	3,081
PACIFIC	22	45,600	159	88,179	780	214,429
Washington	3	8,002	11	6,806	81	18,118
*Seattle	2	4,885	8	5,594	58	13,316
Spokane	1	3,117	2	1,015	16	3,359
Yakima	—	—	1	197	7	1,443
Oregon	2	3,911	9	3,475	53	8,747
*Portland	2	3,911	8	3,364	49	8,011
Baker	—	—	1	111	4	736
California	16	32,649	129	74,223	613	177,986
*Los Angeles	5	8,850	60	35,377	237	72,555
*San Francisco	3	7,040	18	9,545	70	21,530
Fresno	—	—	2	1,290	25	5,786
Monterey	—	—	5	1,271	14	3,614
Oakland	4	3,770	10	6,317	56	15,216
Orange	1	100	5	4,118	36	13,404

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
California						
Sacramento	—	—	8	3,697	43	10,667
San Bernardino	—	—	2	1,214	32	8,021
San Diego	1	5,265	5	3,241	44	12,485
San Jose	2	7,624	6	4,865	29	8,635
Santa Rosa	—	—	6	1,887	15	2,961
Stockton	—	—	2	1,401	12	3,112
Alaska	—	—	2	241	4	766
*Anchorage	—	—	—	—	2	271
Fairbanks	—	—	2	241	1	370
Juneau	—	—	—	—	1	125
Hawaii, Honolulu	1	1,038	8	3,434	29	8,812
EASTERN RITES	2	436	5	674	46	6,367
*Philadelphia	1	418	1	365	13	1,792
St. Nicholas (Chicago)	—	—	1	93	3	483
Stamford	1	18	3	216	8	669
St. Josaphat (Parma)	—	—	—	—	2	457
*Pittsburgh	—	—	—	—	6	1,014
Parma	—	—	—	—	4	654
Passaic	—	—	—	—	5	591
Van Nuys	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Maron (Maronites)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton (Melkites)	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Thomas Apostle of Detroit	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chaldeans	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanians (Ap. Ex.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenians (Ap. Ex.)	—	—	—	—	5	707
MILITARY ARCHDIOCESE	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS 1986	243	545,461	1,418	766,744	7,865	2,099,379
Totals 1985	242	549,940	1,425	794,028	7,957	2,162,955
Totals 1976	245	432,597	1,616	895,845	8,484	2,576,856

SCHOOL STATISTICS

The status of Catholic educational institutions and programs in the United States at the beginning of 1986, 1985 and 1976 was reflected in figures (as of Jan. 1) reported by "The Official Catholic Directory, 1986."

Colleges and Universities: 243 (+1, 1985; -2, 1976).

College and University Students: 545,461 (-4,479, 1985; +112,864, 1976).

High Schools: 1,418 (-7, 1985; -198, 1976).

High School Students: 766,744 (-27,284, 1985; -129,101, 1976).

Public High School Students Receiving Religious Instruction: 831,131 (-64,037, 1985; -182,067, 1976).

Elementary Schools: 7,865 (-92, 1985; -619, 1976).

Elementary School Students: 2,099,379 (-63,576, 1985; -477,477, 1976).

Public Elementary School Students Receiving Religious Instruction: 3,103,715 (-53,293, 1985; -788,742, 1976).

Teachers

Laiety: 136,157 (+1,637, 1985; +27,655, 1976).

Sisters: 27,638 (-2,585, 1985; -25,319, 1976).

Priests (full time): 4,236 (-364, 1985; -2,138, 1976).

Brothers: 2,491 (-187, 1985; -1,113, 1976).

Scholastics: 161 (+23, 1985; -102, 1976).

TOTAL TEACHERS: 170,683 (-1,476, 1985; -1,017, 1976).

The National Catholic Educational Association, founded in 1904, is a voluntary organization of educational institutions and individuals concerned with Catholic education in the U.S. Its objectives are to promote and encourage the principles and ideals of Christian education and formation by suitable service and other activities.

The NCEA has 14,000 institutional and individual members. Its official publication is *Momentum*. Numerous service publications are issued to members.

Archbishop John Roach of St. Paul and Minne-

apolis, is chairman of the association. Sister Catherine T. McNamee, C.S.J., is president.

Headquarters are located at: 1077 30th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

National Association of Boards of Education, founded in 1971, was made a department of the National Catholic Educational Association in 1973, to develop and promote policy-making boards for the advancement of Catholic education. Has a national membership of diocesan and parish boards, councils and education committees. Office: 1077 30th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES

(Sources: Almanac survey; *The Official Catholic Directory*.)

Listed below are institutions of higher learning established under Catholic auspices. Some of them are now independent.

Information includes: name of each institution; indication of male (m), female (w), coeducational (c) student body; name of founding group or group with which the institution is affiliated; year of foundation; number of students, in parentheses.

Albertus Magnus College (c): 700 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn. 06511. Dominican Sisters; 1925 (500).

Albuquerque, University of (c): St. Joseph Pl. N.W., Albuquerque, N.M. 87140. Sisters of St. Francis; 1920 (1,250).

Allentown College of St. Francis de Sales (c): Center Valley, Pa. 18034. Oblates of St. Francis de Sales; 1965 (1,200).

Alvernia College (c): Reading, Pa. 19607. Bernardine Sisters; 1958 (706).

Alverno College (w): 3401 S. 39th St. Milwaukee, Wis. 53215. School Sisters of St. Francis; 1887; independent (1,515).

Anna Maria College (c): Sunset Lane, Paxton, Mass. 01612. Sisters of St. Anne; 1946; independent (1,749).

Aquinas College (c): 1607 Robinson Rd. S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49506. Sisters of St. Dominic; 1922 (2,724).

Assumption College (c): 500 Salisbury St., Worcester, Mass. 01609. Assumptionist Fathers; 1904 (2,685).

Avila College (c): 11901 Wornall Rd., Kansas City, Mo. 64145. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1916 (1,775).

Barat College (c): 700 Westleigh Rd., Lake Forest, Ill. 60045. Society of the Sacred Heart; 1919; independent (635).

Barry University (c): 11300 N.E. 2nd Ave., Miami, Fla. 33161. Dominican Sisters (Adrian, Mich.); 1940 (4,232).

Bellarmino College (c): Newburg Rd., Louisville, Ky. 40205; Louisville archdiocese, 1950 (2,710).

Belmont Abbey College (c): Belmont, N.C. 28012. Benedictine Fathers; 1876 (930).

Benedictine College (c): Atchison, Kans. 66002. Benedictines, 1971 (957).

Boston College (University Status) (c): Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167. Jesuit Fathers; 1863 (14,476).

Brescia College (c): 120 W. 7th St., Owensboro, Ky. 42301. Ursuline Sisters; 1925 (850).

Briar Cliff College (c): 3303 Rebecca St., Sioux City, Ia. 51104. Sisters of St. Francis of the Holy Family; 1930 (1,300).

Cabrini College (c): Radnor, Pa. 19087. Missionary Srs. of Sacred Heart; 1957; private (900).

Caldwell College (w): Caldwell, N.J. 07006. Dominican Sisters; 1939 (690).

Calumet College (c): 2400 New York Ave., Whiting, Ind. 46394. Society of the Precious Blood, 1951 (1,073).

Canisius College (c): 2001 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14208. Jesuit Fathers; 1870; independent (4,277).

Cardinal Stritch College (c): 6801 N. Yates Rd., Milwaukee, Wis. 53217. Sisters of St. Francis of Assisi; 1937; independent (2,107).

Carlow College (w): 3333 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213. Sisters of Mercy; 1929 (1,246).

Carroll College (c): Helena, Mont. 59625. Diocesan; 1909 (1,533).

Catholic University of America, The (c): 620 Michigan Ave. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20064. Hierarchy of the United States; 1887. Pontifical University (7,057).

Catholic University of Puerto Rico (c): Ponce, P.R. Hierarchy of Puerto Rico; 1948; Pontifical University (13,308).

Chaminade University (c): 3140 Waiialae Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii 96816. Marianists; 1955 (2,389).

Chestnut Hill College (w): Philadelphia, Pa. 19118. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1871 (976).

Christendom College (c): Rt. 3, Box 87, Front Royal, Va. 22630. Founded 1977 (125).

Christian Brothers College (c): 650 E. Parkway S., Memphis, Tenn. 38104. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1871 (1,502).

Clarke College (c): 1550 Clarke Dr., Dubuque, Iowa 52001. Sisters of Charity, BVM; 1843 (922).

Creighton University (c): California St. at 24th, Omaha, Neb. 68178. Jesuit Fathers; 1878; independent (5,600).

Dallas, University of (c): 1845 E. Northgate, Irving, Tex. 75061. Dallas diocese; 1956; independent (2,553).

Dayton, University of (c): 300 College Park Ave., Dayton, Ohio 45409. Marianists; 1850 (10,700).

De Lourdes College (w): 353 N. River Rd., Des Plaines, Ill. 60016. Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth; 1927; independent (139).

DePaul University (c): 2323 N. Seminary Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60614. Vincentians; 1898 (12,447).

Detroit, University of (c): 4001 W. McNichols Rd. at Livernois, Detroit, Mich. 48221. Jesuit Fathers; 1877 (6,125).

Dominican College of Blauvelt (c): Orangeburg, N.Y. 10962. Dominican Sisters; 1952; independent (1,643).

Dominican College of San Rafael (c): 1520 Grand Ave., San Rafael, Calif. 94901. Dominican Sisters; 1890; independent (710).

Duquesne University (c): 600 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15282. Congregation of the Holy Ghost; 1878 (6,300).

D'Youville College (c): One D'Youville Square, Buffalo, N.Y. 14201. Grey Nuns of the Sacred Heart; 1908; independent (1,400).

Edgewood College (c): 855 Woodrow St., Madison, Wis. 53711. Dominican Sisters; 1927 (809).

Emmanuel College (w): 400 The Fenway, Boston, Mass. 02115. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; independent (1,103).

Fairfield University (c): North Benson Rd., Fairfield, Conn. 06430. Jesuit Fathers; 1942 (5,104).

Felician College (w): S. Main St., Lodi, N.J. 07644. Felician Sisters; 1942 (631). Coed in nursing and evening programs.

Fontbonne College (c): 6800 Wydown Blvd., Clayton, Mo. 63105. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1917; independent (952).

Fordham University (c): Fordham Rd. and Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10458. Society of Jesus (Jesuits); 1841; independent (13,110).

Gannon University (c): University Square, Erie, Pa. 16541. Diocese of Erie; 1933 (4,234).

Georgetown University (c): 37th and O Sts. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007. Jesuit Fathers; 1789 (11,483).

Georgian Court College (w): Lakewood, N.J. 08701. Sisters of Mercy, 1908 (1,555). Coed in evening and graduate divisions.

Gonzaga University (c): Spokane, Wash. 99258. Jesuit Fathers; 1887 (3,209).

Great Falls, College of (c): 1301 20th St. S., Great Falls, Mont. 59405. Sisters of Providence; 1932 (1,200).

Gwynedd-Mercy College (c): Gwynedd Valley, Pa. 19437. Sisters of Mercy; 1948; independent (2,035).

Holy Cross, College of the (c): Worcester, Mass. 01610. Jesuit Fathers; 1843 (2,500).

Holy Family College (c): Grant and Frankford Aves., Philadelphia, Pa. 19114. Sisters of Holy Family of Nazareth; 1954 (1,528).

Holy Names College (c): 3500 Mountain Blvd., Oakland, Calif. 94619. Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary; 1868 (645).

Illinois Benedictine College (c): Lisle, Ill. 60532. Benedictine Fathers of St. Procopius Abbey; 1887 (2,193).

Immaculata College (w): Immaculata, Pa. 19345. Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; 1920 (1,680).

Incarnate Word College (c): 4301 Broadway, San Antonio, Tex. 78209. Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word; 1881 (1,400).

Iona College (c): 715 North Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801. Congregation of Christian Brothers; 1940; independent (6,304).

John Carroll University (c): North Park and Miramar Blvds., Cleveland, Ohio. 44118. Jesuit Fathers; 1886 (3,583).

Kansas Newman College (formerly Sacred Heart College) (c): 3100 McCormick Ave., Wichita, Kans. 67213. Sisters Adorers of the Blood of Christ; 1933 (763).

King's College (c): Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18711. Holy Cross Fathers; 1946 (2,306).

La Roche College (c): 9000 Babcock Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15237. Sisters of Divine Providence; 1963 (1,740).

La Salle University (c): 20th St. and Olney Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19141. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1863 (7,000).

Le Moyne College (c): Syracuse, N.Y. 13214. Jesuit Fathers; 1946; independent (1,800).

Lewis University (c): Romeoville, Ill. 60441. Christian Brothers; 1932 (3,076).

Loras College (c): 1450 Alta Vista St., Dubuque, Ia. 52004. Archdiocese of Dubuque; 1839 (1,995).

Lourdes College (c): Sylvania, Ohio 43560. Franciscan Srs.; 1958 (842).

Loyola College (c): 4501 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. 21210. Jesuits; 1852; combined with Mt. St. Agnes College, 1971 (5,173).

Loyola Marymount University (c): Loyola Blvd. at W. 80th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90045. Society of Jesus; Religious of Sacred Heart of Mary, Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange; 1911 (6,410).

Loyola University (c): 6363 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La. 70118. Jesuit Fathers; 1904 (4,873).

Loyola University of Chicago (c): 820 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611. Jesuit Fathers; 1870 (14,247).

Madonna College (c): 36600 Schoolcraft Rd., Livonia, Mich. 48150. Felician Sisters; 1947 (3,992).

Magdalen College (c): 270 D.W. Highway So., Bedford, N.H. 03102; Magdalen College Corporation; 1973 (70).

Mallinckrodt College (c): 1041 Ridge Rd., Wilmette, Ill. 60091. Sisters of Christian Charity 1918 (295).

Manhattan College (c): 4513 Manhattan College Pkwy., New York, N.Y. 10471. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1853; independent (5,000). Cooperative program with College of Mt. St. Vincent.

Marian College (c): Fond du Lac, Wis. 54935. Sisters of St. Agnes; 1936 (450).

Marian College (c): 3200 Cold Spring Rd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46222. Sisters of St. Francis (Oldenburg, Ind.); 1851 (1,044).

Marist College (c): Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601. Marist Brothers of the Schools; 1946; independent (2,500).

Marquette University (c): 615 N. 11th St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53233. Jesuit Fathers; 1881; independent (12,000).

Mary, University of (c): P.O. Box 119, Bismarck, N.D. 58501. Benedictine Sisters; 1959 (1,180).

Marycrest College (c): 1607 W. 12th St., Davenport, Iowa 52804. Congregation of the Humility of Mary; 1939; independent (1,600).

Marygrove College (c): 8425 W. McNichols Rd., Detroit, Mich. 48221. Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; 1910 (1,237).

Marylhurst Education Center, College for Lifelong Learning (c): Marylhurst, Ore. 97036. Srs. of Holy Names of Jesus and Mary; 1893; independent (453).

Marymount College (w): Tarrytown, N.Y. 10591. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary; 1907; independent (1,271). Coed in weekend degree programs.

Marymount College of Kansas (c): Box 5050, Salina, Kans. 67401. Salina diocese; 1922 (651).

Marymount College of Virginia (w): 2307 N. Glebe Rd., Arlington, Va. 22007. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary; 1950; independent (2,210).

Marymount Manhattan College (w): 221 E. 71st St., New York, N.Y. 10021. Religious of the Sa-

cred Heart of Mary; 1936; independent (2.214).

Maryville College (c): 13550 Conway Rd., St. Louis, Mo. 63141. Religious of the Sacred Heart; 1872; independent (2.052).

Marywood College (w): Scranton, Pa. 18509. Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; 1915 (3.158). Coed in graduate division.

Mater Dei College (c): Riverside Dr., Ogdensburg, N.Y. 13669. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1960; independent (614).

Mercy College of Detroit (c): 8200 W. Outer Dr., Detroit, Mich. 48219. Sisters of Mercy; 1941 (2.430).

Mercyhurst College (c): 501 E. 38th St., Erie, Pa. 16546. Sisters of Mercy; 1926 (1.750).

Merrimack College (c): North Andover, Mass. 01845. Augustinians; 1947 (2.300).

Misericordia (College Misericordia) (c): Dallas, Pa. 18612. Religious Sisters of Mercy of the Union; 1924 (1.292).

Molloy College (c): 1000 Hempstead Ave., Rockville Centre, N.Y. 11570. Dominican Sisters; 1955; independent (1.656).

Mount Marty College (c): Yankton, S.D. 57078. Benedictine Sisters; 1936 (631).

Mount Mary College (w): 2900 W. Menomonee River Pkwy., Milwaukee, Wis. 53222. School Sisters of Notre Dame; 1913 (1.290).

Mt. Mercy College (c): 1330 Elmhurst Dr. N.E., Cedar Rapids, Ia. 52402. Sisters of Mercy; 1928 (1.321).

Mt. St. Clare College (c): Bluff Blvd. and Springdale Dr., Clinton, Ia. 52732. Clinton Franciscans; 1928 (371).

Mt. St. Joseph on the Ohio, College of (c): Mt. St. Joseph, Ohio 45051. Sisters of Charity; 1920 (2.135).

Mt. St. Mary College (c): Newburgh, N.Y. 12550. Dominican Sisters; 1959; independent (1.078).

Mount St. Mary College (c): Emmitsburg, Md. 21727. Diocesan Clergy; 1808; independent (1.400).

Mount St. Mary's College (w): 12001 Chalon Rd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90049 and 10 Chester Pl., Los Angeles, Calif. 90007 (Doheny Campus). Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1925 (1.200). Coed in music, nursing and graduate programs.

Mt. St. Vincent, College of (c): Mt. St. Vincent-on-Hudson, New York, N.Y. 10471. Sisters of Charity; 1847; independent (1.200). Cooperative program with Manhattan College.

Mundelein College (w): 6363 N. Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill. 60660. Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary; 1929 (1.282).

Nazareth College (c): 3333 Gull Rd., Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1924; independent (790).

Nazareth College (c): East Ave., Rochester, N.Y. 14610. Sisters of St. Joseph of Rochester; 1924; independent (2.532).

Neumann College (formerly Our Lady of Angels) (c): Aston, Pa. 19014. Sisters of St. Francis; 1965 (1.006).

New Rochelle, College of (w): 29 Castle Pl., New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801 (main campus).

Ursuline Nuns; 1904; independent (5.521). Coed in nursing, graduate, new resources divisions.

Niagara University (c): Niagara Univ., N.Y. 14109. Vincentian Fathers; 1856 (4.305).

Notre Dame, College of (c): Belmont, Calif. 94002. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; 1868; independent (1.200).

Notre Dame, University of (c): Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. Congregation of Holy Cross; 1842 (9.050).

Notre Dame College (w): 4545 College Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44121. Sisters of Notre Dame; 1922 (765).

Notre Dame College (w): Manchester, N.H. 03104. Sisters of the Holy Cross; 1950 (722).

Notre Dame of Maryland, College of (w): 4701 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. 21210. School Sisters of Notre Dame; 1873 (1.712).

Ohio Dominican College (c): Columbus, Ohio 43219. Dominican Sisters of St. Mary of the Springs; 1911 (1.129).

Our Lady of Holy Cross College (c): 4123 Woodland Dr., New Orleans, La. 70114. Congregation of Sisters Marianites of Holy Cross; 1916 (653).

Our Lady of the Elms, College of (w): Chicopee, Mass. 01013. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1928 (900).

Our Lady of the Lake University of San Antonio (c): 411 S.W. 24th St., San Antonio, Tex. 78285. Sisters of Divine Providence; 1911 (1.758).

Parks College of Saint Louis University (c): Cahokia, Ill. 62206. Jesuits; 1927; independent (1.051).

Portland, University of (c): 5000 N. Willamette Blvd., Portland, Ore. 97203. Holy Cross Fathers; 1901; independent (2.861).

Providence College (c): River Ave. and Eaton St., Providence, R.I. 02918. Dominican Friars; 1917 (3.700).

Quincy College (c): 1800 College Ave., Quincy, Ill. 62301. Franciscan Friars; 1859 (1.453).

Regis College (c): W. 50th Ave. and Lowell Blvd., Denver, Colo. 80221. Jesuit Fathers; 1887 (1.018).

Regis College (w): Weston, Mass. 02193. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1927; independent (1.126).

Rivier College (w): Nashua, N.H. 03060. Sisters of the Presentation of Mary; 1933; independent (2.257). Coed continuing education and graduate school.

Rockhurst College (c): 5225 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64110. Jesuit Fathers; 1910 (3.163).

Rosary College (c): 7900 Division St., River Forest, Ill. 60305. Dominican Sisters; 1901 (1.608).

Rosemont College (w): Rosemont, Pa. 19010. Society of the Holy Child Jesus; 1921 (620).

Sacred Heart College (c): Belmont, N.C. 28012. Sisters of Mercy; 1935 (294).

Sacred Heart University (c): Fairfield (P.O. Bridgeport), Conn. 06606. Diocese of Bridgeport; 1963; independent (5.254).

St. Ambrose College (c): Davenport, Ia. 52803. Diocese of Davenport; 1882 (2.236).

Saint Anselm College (c): Manchester N.H. 03102. Benedictine Monks; 1889 (1.800).

St. Basil's College (m): 195 Glenbrook Rd.,

Stamford, Conn. 06902. Byzantine-Ukrainian Rite Diocese of Stamford; 1939 (20).

Saint Benedict, College of (w): St. Joseph, Minn. 56374. Benedictine Sisters; 1913 (1,779).

St. Bonaventure University (c): St. Bonaventure, N.Y. 14778. Franciscan Friars; 1856; independent (2,740).

St. Catherine, College of (w): 2004 Randolph St., St. Paul, Minn. 55105. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1905 (2,458).

St. Edward's University (c): 3001 S. Congress Ave., Austin, Tex. 78704. Holy Cross Brothers; 1885; independent (2,502).

St. Elizabeth, College of (w): Convent Station, N.J. 07961. Sisters of Charity; 1899; independent (932).

St. Francis, College of (c): 500 N. Wilcox St., Joliet, Ill. 60435. Sisters of St. Francis of Mary Immaculate; 1925; independent (1,020).

St. Francis College (c): 180 Remsen St., Brooklyn Heights, N.Y. 11201. Franciscan Brothers; 1884; private, independent in the Franciscan tradition (2,400).

St. Francis College (c): 2701 Spring St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 46808. Sisters of St. Francis; 1890 (1,310).

St. Francis College (c): Loretto, Pa. 15940. Franciscan Fathers; 1847; independent (1,604).

St. John Fisher College (c): 3690 East Ave., Rochester, N.Y. 14618. Basilian Fathers; 1951; independent (1,600).

St. John's University (c): Grand Central and Utopia Pkwy., Jamaica, N.Y. 11439 (Queens Campus); 300 Howard Ave., Grymes Hill, Staten Island, N.Y. 10301 (Staten Island Campus). Vincentian Fathers; 1870 (19,248).

St. John's University (m): Collegeville, Minn. 56321. Benedictines; 1857 (2,024). Coed in graduate school.

Saint Joseph College (w): 1678 Asylum Ave., West Hartford, Conn. 06117. Sisters of Mercy; 1932 (1,465). Coed in graduate school.

Saint Joseph's College (c): N. Windham, Me. 04062. Sisters of Mercy; 1912 (500).

Saint Joseph's College (c): Rensselaer, Ind. 47978. Society of the Precious Blood; 1889 (950).

St. Joseph's College (c): 245 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11205 (403) and 155 Roe Blvd., Patchogue, N.Y. 11772 (1,445). Sisters of St. Joseph; 1916; independent.

St. Joseph's University (c): 5600 City Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19131. Jesuit Fathers; 1851 (6,006).

St. Joseph the Provider, College of (c): Clement Rd., Rutland, Vt. 05701. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1954; independent (387).

Saint Leo College (c): Saint Leo, Fla. 33574. Order of St. Benedict; 1889; independent (1,200).

St. Louis University (c): 221 N. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63103. Jesuit Fathers; 1818 (10,179).

Saint Martin's College (c): Lacey, Wash. 98503. Benedictine Monks; 1895 (612).

St. Mary, College of (w): 1901 S. 72nd St., Omaha, Neb. 68124. Sisters of Mercy; 1923; independent (1,055).

Saint Mary College (w): Leavenworth, Kans.

66048. Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth; 1923 (1,038).

St. Mary of the Plains College (c): Dodge City, Kans. 67801. Sisters of St. Joseph of Wichita; 1952 (705).

St. Mary-of-the-Woods College (w): St. Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind. 47876. Sisters of Providence; 1840 (684).

St. Mary's College (w): Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. Sisters of the Holy Cross; 1844 (1,839).

St. Mary's College (c): Orchard Lake, Mich. 48033. Secular Clergy; 1885 (248).

St. Mary's College (c): Moraga, Calif. 94575. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1863 (3,206).

St. Mary's College (c): Winona, Minn. 55987. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1912 (1,480).

St. Mary's University (c): One Camino Santa Maria, San Antonio, Tex. 78284. Society of Mary (Marianists); 1852 (3,296).

St. Michael's College (c): Winooski, Vt. 05404. Society of St. Edmund; 1904 (2,050).

St. Norbert College (c): De Pere, Wis. 54115. Norbertine Fathers; 1898; independent (1,751).

St. Peter's College (c): 2641 Kennedy Blvd., Jersey City, N.J. 07306. Jesuit Fathers; independent; 1872 (4,217).

Saint Rose, College of (c): 432 Western Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12203. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1920; independent (2,886).

St. Scholastica, College of (c): 1200 Kenwood Ave., Duluth, Minn. 55811. Benedictine Sisters; 1912 (1,400).

Saint Teresa, College of (w): Winona, Minn. 55987. Sisters of St. Francis; 1907 (482).

St. Thomas, College of (c): St. Paul, Minn. 55105. Archdiocese of St. Paul; 1885 (6,435).

St. Thomas, University of (c): 3812 Montrose Blvd., Houston, Tex. 77006. Basilian Fathers; 1947 (1,811).

St. Thomas Aquinas College (c): Sparkill, N.Y. 10976. Dominican Sisters of Sparkill; 1952; independent, corporate board of trustees (2,000).

St. Thomas University (c): 16400 N.W. 32nd Ave., Miami, Fla. 33054. Augustinian Fathers; 1962 (3,100).

Saint Vincent College (c): Latrobe, Pa. 15650. Benedictine Fathers; 1846 (1,176).

St. Xavier College (c): 3700 W. 103rd St., Chicago, Ill. 60655. Sisters of Mercy; chartered 1847 (2,566).

Salve Regina — The Newport College (c): Ochre Point Ave., Newport, R.I. 02840. Sisters of Mercy; 1934 (2,065).

San Diego, University of (c): Alcala Park, San Diego, Calif. 92110. San Diego diocese and Religious of the Sacred Heart; 1949; independent (5,264).

San Francisco, University of (c): Ignation Heights, San Francisco, Calif. 94117. Jesuit Fathers; 1855 (7,000).

Santa Clara, University of (c): Santa Clara, Calif. 95053. Jesuit Fathers; 1851; independent (7,448).

Santa Fe, College of (c): Santa Fe, N. Mex. 87501. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1947 (900).

Scranton, University of (c): Scranton, Pa. 18510. Society of Jesus; 1888 (4,685).

Seattle University (c): Broadway and East Madison, Seattle, Wash. 98122. Jesuit Fathers; 1891 (4,600).

Seton Hall University (c): South Orange, N.J. 07079. Diocesan Clergy; 1856 (9,193).

Seton Hill College (w): Greensburg, Pa. 15601. Sisters of Charity of Seton Hill; 1883 (886).

Siena College (c): Loudonville, N.Y. 12211. Franciscan Friars; 1937 (3,473).

Siena Heights College (c): Adrian, Mich. 49221. Dominican Sisters; 1919 (1,524).

Silver Lake College of Holy Family (c): 2406 S. Alverno Rd., Manitowoc, Wis. 54220. Franciscan Sisters of Christian Charity; 1935 (470).

Spalding University (c): 851 S. 4th Ave., Louisville, Ky. 40203. Sisters of Charity of Nazareth; 1814; independent (1,150).

Spring Hill College (c): Mobile, Ala. 36608. Jesuit Fathers; 1830 (940).

Steubenville, University of (c): Steubenville, Ohio 43952. Franciscan Fathers; 1946 (1,197).

Stonehill College (c): North Easton, Mass. 02357. Holy Cross Fathers; 1948; independent (2,710).

Thomas Aquinas College (c): 10000 N. Ojai Rd., Santa Paula, Calif. 93060. Founded 1971 (125).

Thomas More College (c): Crestview Hills, Covington, Ky. 41017. Diocese of Covington; 1921 (1,335).

Trinity College (w): Colchester Ave., Burlington, Vt. 05401. Sisters of Mercy; 1925 (932).

Trinity College (w): Michigan Ave. and Franklin St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; 1897 (929). Coed in graduate school.

Ursuline College (w): 2550 Lander Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44124. Ursuline Nuns; 1871 (1,514).

Villa Maria College (w): 2551 W. Lake Rd., Erie, Pa. 16505. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1925 (620).

Villanova University (c): Villanova, Pa. 19085. Order of St. Augustine; 1842 (11,665).

Viterbo College (c): La Crosse, Wis. 54601. Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration; 1890 (1,092).

Walsh College (c): 2020 Easton St. N.W., Canton, Ohio 44720. Brothers of Christian Instruction; 1958 (1,159).

Wheeling College (c): 316 Washington Ave., Wheeling, W. Va. 26003. Jesuit Fathers; 1954 (1,074).

Xavier University (c): 3800 Victory Pkwy., Cincinnati, Ohio 45207. Jesuit Fathers; 1831 (6,785).

Xavier University of Louisiana (c): 7325 Palmetto St., New Orleans, La. 70125. Sisters of Blessed Sacrament; 1925; lay-Religious administration board (2,070).

Catholic Junior Colleges

Ancilla College (c): Donaldson, Ind. 46513. Ancilla Domini Sisters; 1937 (420).

Aquinas Junior College (c): Harding Rd., Nashville, Tenn. 37205. Dominican Sisters; 1961 (361).

Assumption College for Sisters: Hilltop Rd.,

Mendham, N.J. 07945. Sisters of Christian Charity; 1953 (18).

Chaffield College (c): St. Martin, O. 45118. Ursulines; 1971 (200).

Donnelly College (c): 608 N. 18th St., Kansas City, Kans. 66102. Archdiocesan College; 1949 (800).

Don Bosco Technical Institute (m): 1151 San Gabriel Blvd., Rosemead, Calif. 91770. Salesians; 1969 (307).

Elizabeth Seton College (c): 1061 N. Broadway, Yonkers, N.Y. 10701. Sisters of Charity; 1960; independent (1,343).

Felician College (c): 3800 W. Peterson Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60659. Felician Sisters (325).

Hilbert College (c): 5200 S. Park Ave., Hamburg, N.Y. 14075. Franciscan Sisters of St. Joseph; 1957; independent (698).

Holy Cross Junior College (c): Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. Brothers of Holy Cross; 1966 (365).

Manor Junior College (w): Fox Chase Manor, Jenkintown, Pa. 19046. Sisters of St. Basil the Great; 1947 (450).

Maria College (c): 700 New Scotland Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12208. Sisters of Mercy; 1963 (911).

Maria Regina College (w): 1024 Court St., Syracuse, N.Y. 13208. Franciscan Sisters; 1963; independent (517).

Marymount Palos Verdes College (c): Rancho Palos Verdes, Calif. 90274. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary (755).

Mt. Aloysius Junior College (c): Cresson, Pa. 16630. Sisters of Mercy; 1939 (541).

Presentation College (c): Aberdeen, S.D. 57401. Sisters of the Presentation; 1951 (325).

St. Catharine College (c): St. Catharine, Ky. 40061. Dominican Sisters; 1931 (201).

St. Gertrude, College of (c): Cottonwood, Ida. 83522. Benedictine Sisters.

St. Gregory's College (c): Shawnee, Okla. 74801. Benedictine Monks; 1876 (325).

St. Mary's College of O'Fallon (c): 200 N. Main St., O'Fallon, Mo. 63366. Sisters of the Most Precious Blood; 1921 (674).

St. Mary's Junior College (c): 2500 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55454. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet (824).

Springfield College in Illinois (c): 1500 N. Fifth St., Springfield, Ill. 62702. Ursuline Nuns; 1929 (567).

Trocaire College (c): 110 Red Jacket Pkwy., Buffalo, N.Y. 14220. Sisters of Mercy; 1958; independent (1,219).

Villa Julie College (c): Green Spring Valley Rd., Stevenson, Md. 21153. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; 1952; independent (1,083).

Villa Maria College of Buffalo (c): 240 Pine Ridge Rd., Buffalo, N.Y. 14225. Felician Srs.; 1960 (724).

National Forum of Catholic Parent Organizations: Founded in 1976 as a commission of the National Catholic Educational Association, to support and promote the role of parents as primary educators of their children. Has a national membership of diocesan and parish/private parent organizations. Office: 1077 30th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Louisiana: New Orleans* — Notre Dame Seminary Graduate School of Theology, 2901 S. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans 70118; St. Joseph Seminary College (interdiocesan), St. Benedict 70457.

Maryland: Baltimore* — St. Mary's Seminary and University, 5400 Roland Ave., Baltimore 21210; Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, Emmitsburg, 21727.

Massachusetts: Boston* — St. John's Seminary School of Theology, 127 Lake St., Brighton, 02135; St. John's Seminary, College of Liberal Arts, 197 Foster St., Brighton 02135; Pope John XXIII National Seminary (for ages 30-60), 558 South Ave., Weston, 02193.

Melkite Eparchy of Newton — St. Gregory the Theologian Seminary, 233 Grant Ave., Newton 02159.

Michigan: Detroit* — Sacred Heart Seminary College, Inc., 2701 Chicago Blvd., Detroit 48206; The Orchard Lake Schools (Sts. Cyril and Methodius Seminary, St. Mary's College, St. Mary's Preparatory — graduate, undergraduate, secondary; independent, primarily serving Polish-American community), Orchard Lake 48033; St. John's Provincial Seminary (major, for dioceses in Detroit province), 44011 Five Mile Rd., Plymouth, 48170.

Grand Rapids — Christopher House, 2001 Robinson Rd., S.E., Grand Rapids 49506.

Minnesota: Seminary of the Diocese of St. Cloud, St. John's University, Collegeville, 56321.

St. Paul and Minneapolis* — St. Paul Seminary, 2260 Summit Ave., St. Paul, 55105; St. John Vian-

ney College Seminary, 2115 Summit Ave., St. Paul, 55105.

Winona — Immaculate Heart of Mary Seminary, Terrace Heights, St. Mary's College, Winona 55987.

Missouri: Jefferson City — St. Thomas Aquinas Preparatory Seminary, 245 N. Levering Ave., P.O. Box 858, Hannibal, 63401.

St. Louis* — St. Louis Roman Catholic Theological Seminary (Kenrick Seminary), 7800 Kenrick Rd., St. Louis 63119; Cardinal Glennon College, 5200 Glennon Dr., St. Louis 63119; St. Louis Preparatory Seminary, 5200 Shrewsbury Ave., St. Louis 63119 (South), 3500 St. Catherine St., Florissant 63033 (North).

Montana: Helena — Borromeo Pre-Seminary Program, Carroll College, Helena 59625.

New Jersey: Newark* — Immaculate Conception Seminary (major), South Orange Ave., Newark 07079; Seton Hall University College Seminary, Seton Hall University, South Orange, 07079.

New Mexico: Gallup — Cristo Rey College and High School Seminary, 205 E. Wilson, Gallup 87301.

Santa Fe* — Immaculate Heart of Mary Seminary, Mt. Carmel Rd., Santa Fe 87501.

New York: Brooklyn — Cathedral Preparatory Seminary of the Immaculate Conception, 56-25 92nd St., Elmhurst, 11373; Cathedral College of the Immaculate Conception, 7200 Douglaston Parkway, Douglaston, 11362.

Buffalo — Christ the King Seminary (interdiocesan theologate), 711 Knox Rd., East Aurora, 14052.

U.S. SEMINARIES AND STUDENTS, 1962-1986

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory*.)

Year	Dioc. Seminaries	Total Dioc. Students	Religious Seminaries Scholasticates	Total Rel. Students	Total Seminarians
1962	98	23,662	447	22,657	46,319
1963	107	25,247	454	22,327	47,574
1964	112	26,701	459	22,049	48,750
1965	117	26,762	479	22,230	48,992
1966	126	26,252	481	21,862	48,114
1967	123	24,293	452	21,086	45,379
1968	124	22,232	437	17,604	39,836
1969	122	19,573	407	14,417	33,990
1970	118	17,317	383	11,589	28,906
1971	110	14,987	340	10,723	25,710
1972	106	13,554	326	9,409	22,963
1973	107	12,925	304	8,855	21,780
1974	109	11,765	293	7,583	19,348
1975	104	11,223	269	6,579	17,802
1976	102	11,015	269	6,232	17,247
1977	100	10,344	287	5,599	15,943
1978	98	9,560	278	5,438	14,998
1979	92	8,694	258	5,266	13,960
1980	92	8,552	252	4,674	13,226
1981	88	7,954	240	4,514	12,468
1982	86	7,625	217	4,020	11,645
1983	86	8,046	234	4,008	12,054
1984	86	7,486	233	3,776	11,262
1985	90	7,277	228	3,751	11,028
1986	90	7,018	229	3,422	10,440

tients; 279 long-term care facilities with more than 37,000 beds; 278 religious congregations; 14 dioceses; 52 multi-institutional systems; 80 associate and 255 personal members.

John E. Curley, Jr., is president. Executive offices are located at 4455 Woodson Rd., St. Louis,

Mo. 63134.

National Association of Catholic Chaplains: Founded in 1965. Membership is approximately 3,300.

Rev. Edward Dietrich is executive director. Address: 3257 S. Lake Dr., Milwaukee Wis. 53207.

FACILITIES FOR RETIRED AND AGED PERSONS

(Sources: Almanac survey, *The Official Catholic Directory*.)

This list covers residence, health care and other facilities for the retired and aged under Catholic auspices. Information includes name, type of facility if not evident from the title, address, and total capacity (in parentheses); unless noted otherwise, facilities are for both men and women. Many facilities for the aged offer intermediate nursing care.

Alabama: Allen Memorial Home (Skilled Nursing), 735 S. Washington Ave., Mobile 36603 (94).

Sacred Heart Residence Little Sisters of the Poor, 1655 McGill Ave., Mobile 36604 (120).

Villa Mercy (Skilled Nursing Facility, Hospice, Home Health Agency), P.O. Box 1090, Daphne 36526. Specialized hospital, not restricted to elderly.

Arizona: Villa Maria Geriatric Center (Skilled Nursing Facility and Apartments), 4310 E. Grant Rd., Tucson 85712 (93 beds, 50 apartments). Members of the Holy Cross health system.

Arkansas: Benedictine Manor (Retirement Home), 2nd and Grand Sts., Box 2249, Hot Springs 71914 (92).

California: Alexis Apartments of St. Patrick's Parish, 756 Mission St. 94103; 390 Clementina St., San Francisco 94103 (220).

Casa Manana Inn, 3700 N. Sutter St., Stockton 95204 (175).

Cathedral Plaza, 1551 Third Ave., San Diego 92101 (222 apartments).

Ellis Seniors Residence, 3263 First Ave., Sacramento 95817 (18).

Francis of Assisi Community, 145 Guerrero St., San Francisco 94103 (117). For elderly and handicapped.

Guadalupe Plaza, 4142 42nd St., San Diego 92105 (127 apartments).

Jeanne d'Arc Manor, 85 S. Fifth St., San Jose 95112 (91). For elderly and handicapped.

Little Flower Haven (Residential Care Facility for Retired), 8585 La Mesa Blvd., La Mesa 92041 (93).

Little Sisters of the Poor, 300 Lake St., San Francisco 94118 (120).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Jeanne Jugan Residence, 2100 South Western Ave., San Pedro, Calif. 90732 (120).

Madonna Residence (Retirement Home for Women 55 and over), 1055 Pine St., San Francisco 94109 (56).

Marian Residence (Retirement Home), 124 S. College Dr., Santa Maria 93454 (58).

Mercy Retirement and Care, 3431 Foothill Blvd., Oakland 94601 (130).

Mother Gertrude Balcazar Home for Senior Citizens, 11320 Laurel Canyon Blvd., San Fernando 91340 (114).

Nazareth House, 2121 N. 1st St., Fresno 93703 (91).

Nazareth House, 3333 Manning Ave., Los Angeles 90064 (139).

Nazareth House (Retirement Home), 245 Nova Albion Way, Terra Linda, San Rafael 94903 (145).

Nazareth House Retirement Home, 6333 Rancho Mission Rd., San Diego 92108 (122).

Our Lady of Fatima Villa (Skilled Nursing Facility, Women), 20400 Saratoga/Los Gatos Rd., Saratoga 95070 (85).

St. Francis Home (Elderly and Retired Women), 1718 W. 6th St., Santa Ana 92703 (83).

St. John of God Nursing Hospital and Residence, 2035 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles 90018.

St. John's Plaza, 8150 Broadway, Lemon Grove 92045 (100 apartments).

Villa Scalabrini (Retirement Center), 10631 Vinedale St., Sun Valley 91352 (130).

Villa Siena (Residence and Intermediate Care), 1855 Miramonte Ave., Mountain View 94040 (50 residence; 20 skilled nursing care).

Colorado: Little Sisters of the Poor, 3629 W. 29th Ave., Denver 80211 (105).

St. Elizabeth Center (Retirement Home), 2825 W. 32nd Ave., Denver 80211 (187).

Connecticut: Augustana Homes (Residence), Simeon Rd., Bethel 06801.

Carmel Ridge Estates, Gramco Management Co., 525 Palisade Ave., Bridgeport 06610 (36 units).

Matulaitis Nursing Home, Putnam 06260 (119).

Monsignor Bojnowski Manor, Inc. (Skilled Nursing Facility), 50 Pulaski St., New Britain 06053 (60).

Notre Dame Convalescent Home, 76 West Rocks Rd., Norwalk 06851 (60).

Regina Pacis Villa (Residence), RFD No. 1, Pomfret Center 06259 (16).

Roncalli Apartments, 430 Grant St., Bridgeport 06610.

St. Joseph Guest Home (Women, Employed and Retired), 311 Greene St., New Haven 06511 (80).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 88 Jackson St., Willimantic 06226 (37).

St. Joseph's Manor, Carmelite Srs. for Aged and Infirm, 6448 Main St., Trumbull 06611 (294).

St. Joseph's Residence, Little Sisters of the Poor, 1365 Enfield St., Enfield, Conn. 06082 (94).

St. Lucian's Home for the Aged, 532 Burritt St., New Britain 06053 (54).

St. Mary's Home (Residence and Health Care

Facility), 291 Steele Rd., W. Hartford 06117 (177).

Teresian Towers, Carmelite Sisters for Aged and Infirm, 6454 Main St., Trumbull 06611 (50 units).

Villa Maria Rest Home for the Aged, West St., Thompson 06277 (24).

Delaware: The Antonian, 1701 W. 10th St., Wilmington 19805 (136).

Jeanne Jugan Residence, Little Sisters of the Poor, 185 Salem Church Rd., Newark 19713 (123).

Marydale, 135 Jeandell Dr., Newark 19713 (108 apartments).

St. Patrick's House, Inc., 14th and French Sts., Wilmington 19801 (14).

District of Columbia: Jeanne Jugan Residence — St. Joseph's Villa, Little Sisters of the Poor, 4200 Harewood Rd., N.E. Washington 20017 (117).

Florida: All Saints Home for the Aged, 2040 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville 32204 (60).

Carroll Manor (Retirement Apartments), 3667 S. Miami Ave., Miami 33133 (236 apartments).

Casa Calderon, Inc. (Retirement Apartments), 800 W. Virginia St., Tallahassee 32304 (111).

Cor Jesu Retirement Center, 4918 N. Habana Ave., Tampa 33614 (75).

Haven of Our Lady of Peace (Residence and Health Care Facility), 5203 N. 9th Ave., Pensacola 32504 (87).

Maria Manor Health Care Center, 10300 4th St. N., St. Petersburg 33702 (274).

Marian Towers, Inc. (Retirement Apartments), 17505 North Bay Rd., Miami Beach 33160.

Noreen McKeen Residence for Geriatric Care, 315 Flagler Dr. S., W. Palm Beach 33401.

Pennsylvania Retirement Residence, 208 Evernia St., W. Palm Beach 33401 (190).

St. Andrew Towers (Retirement Apartments), 2700 N.W. 99th Ave., Coral Springs 33065.

St. Dominic Gardens, 5849 N.W. 7th St., Miami 33126.

St. Elizabeth Gardens, Inc. (Retirement Apartments), 801 N.E. 33rd St., Pompano Beach 33064.

St. Joseph's Residence, 3485 N.W. 30th St., Ft. Lauderdale 33311.

Illinois: Addolorato Villa (Home for Aged), 555 McHenry Rd., Wheeling 60090 (98).

Alvernia Manor (Sheltered Care), 1598 Main St., Lemont 60439 (50).

Carlisle Healthcare Center, 501 Clinton St., Carlisle 62231 (124).

Carmelite Carefree Village, 8419 Bailey Rd., Darien 60559 (96 units, 150 residents).

Cortland Manor Retirement Home, 1900 N. Karlow, Chicago 68639. (52).

Holy Family Health Center, 2380 Dempster, Des Plaines 60016 (272).

Holy Family Villa (Intermediate Care Facility), Lemont 60439 (99).

Huber Memorial Home (Residence, Women), 1000 30th St., Rock Island 61201 (14).

Jugan Terrace, Little Sisters of the Poor, 2300 N. Racine, Chicago 60614 (50 apartments).

Little Sisters of the Poor Center for the Aging,

2325 N. Lake Wood Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60614 (120).

Marian Heights Apartments (Elderly, Handicapped), 20 Oak St., Alton 62002 (141).

Marian Park, Inc., 2126 W. Roosevelt Rd., Wheaton 60187 (117 apartments).

Maryhaven, Inc. (Intermediate Care Facility), 1700 E. Lake Ave., Glenview 60025 (147).

Mayslake Village (Retirement Apartments), 1801 35th St., Oak Brook 60521 (630 apartments).

Meredith Memorial Home, 16 S. Illinois St., Belleville 62220 (90).

Merkle-Knipprath Nursing Home, Rt. 1, Franciscan Brothers, Clifton 60927 (100).

Mother Theresa Home (Sheltered and Intermediate Care), 1270 Main St., Lemont 60439 (57).

Nazarethville (Intermediate Care), 300 River Rd., Des Plaines 60016 (83).

Our Lady of Angels Retirement Home, 1201 Wyoming, Joliet 60435 (100).

Our Lady of the Snows Apartment Community (Retirement Apartment Community; Health Care Program), 9500 W. Ill., Rt. 15, Belleville 62223 (230).

Pope John Paul I Apartments (Elderly and Handicapped), 1 Pope John Paul Plaza, Springfield 62703 (160).

Resurrection Retirement Community, 7262 W. Peterson Ave., Chicago, 60631 (311 apartments).

Rosary Hill Home (Residence), 9000 W. 81st St., Justice 60458 (50).

St. Andrew Home for the Aged, 7000 N. Newark Ave., Niles 60648 (198).

St. Ann's Health Care Center, 770 State St., Chester 62233 (92).

St. Benedict Home, 6930 W. Touhy Ave., Niles 60648 (52).

St. Joseph's Home (Sheltered and Intermediate Care), 3306 S. 6th St. Rd., Springfield 62703 (133).

St. Joseph's Home (Sheltered and Intermediate Care), 2223 W. Heading Ave., Peoria 61604 (200).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 649 E. Jefferson St., Freeport 61032 (106).

St. Joseph's Home for the Elderly, 80 W. Northwest Hwy., Palatine 60067 (137).

St. Joseph Home of Chicago, Inc., 2650 N. Ridgeway Ave., Chicago 60647 (173).

St. Patrick's Residence (Sheltered and Intermediate Care), 22 E. Clinton St., Joliet 60431 (197).

Villa Saint Cyril (Residence), 1111 St. John's Ave., Highland Park 60035 (80).

Villa Scalabrini (Sheltered, Intermediate and Skilled), 480 N. Wolf Rd., Northlake 60164 (265).

Indiana: Little Company of Mary Health Facility (Comprehensive Nursing), Route 421 San Pierre 46374 (180).

Providence Retirement Home, 703 E. Spring St., New Albany 47150 (95).

Regina Continuing Care Center (Skilled Nursing and Intermediate Care Facility), 3900 Washington Ave., Evansville 47715 (154).

Sacred Heart Home (Comprehensive Nursing), R.R. 2, Avilla 46710 (130). LaVerna Terrace, same

address; independent living for senior citizens, handicapped and disabled (51 units).

St. Anne Home (Residence and Comprehensive Nursing), 1900 Randalia Dr., Ft. Wayne 46805 (205).

St. Anthony Medical Center and St. Anthony Home, Inc.; 201 Franciscan Rd., Crown Point 46307 (229).

St. Augustine Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 2345 W. 86th St., Indianapolis 46260 (120).

St. John's Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 1236 Lincoln Ave., Evansville 47714 (130).

St. Paul Hermitage, 501 N. 17th St., Beech Grove 46107 (105).

Iowa: The Alverno Health Care Facility (Intermediate Care), 849 13th Ave. N., Clinton 52732 (136).

Bishop Drumm Retirement Center, 5387 Winwood Dr., Johnston 50131 (120 beds; 87 apartments).

Hallmar-Mercy Hospital, 701 Tenth St. S.E., Cedar Rapids 52403 (64 residential; 12 skilled nursing facility).

Holy Spirit Retirement Home (Intermediate Care), 1701 W. 25th St., Sioux City 51103 (94).

Kahl Home for the Aged and Infirm (Intermediate Care Facility), 1101 W. 9th St., Davenport 52804 (125).

The Marian Home, 2400 6th Ave. North, Fort Dodge 50501 (Intermediate Care, 97) and Marian Village (Apartments), 2320 6th Ave. North, Fort Dodge 50501.

Mary of the Angels Home (Women, Employed and Retired), 605 Bluff St., Dubuque 52001 (85).

Padre Pio Health Care Center, Stonehill Care Center (Residence, Nursing Home), 3485 Windsor, Dubuque 52001 (250).

Ritter Home for Retired Women, 1837 Sunnyside Ave., Burlington 52601 (6).

St. Anthony Nursing Home (Intermediate Care), 406 E. Anthony St., Carroll 51401 (80).

St. Francis Continuation Care and Nursing Home Center, Burlington 52601 (29 skilled nursing; 59 intermediate care).

Kansas: Catholic Center for the Aging, 3411 E. Zimmerly, Wichita 67218 (150).

Mt. Joseph (Intermediate Care Facility), 1110 W. 11, R.R. 1, Concordia 66901 (100 nursing; 12 apartments).

St. John Rest Home (Intermediate Care Facility), 701 Seventh St., Victoria 67671 (60).

St. John's of Hays (Skilled Facility), 2403 Canterbury Rd., Hays 67601 (60 nursing; 12 apartments).

St. Joseph Home (Skilled Care Facility), 759 Vermont Ave., Kansas City 66101 (201 nursing; 36 apartments).

Villa Maria, Inc. (Intermediate Care Facility), 116 S. Central, Mulvane 67110 (66).

Kentucky: Carmel Home (Residence, Adult Day Care and Nursing Care), 2501 Old Hartford Rd., Owensboro 42301 (84).

Carmel Manor (Personal Care Home), Carmel Manor Rd., Ft. Thomas, 41075 (99).

The Knottsville Home, Rt. 1, Philpot 42366 (65).

Madonna Manor Intermediate Care Nursing Home, 2344 Amsterdam Rd., Covington 41016 (38). (Cottages for Senior Citizens: 9, with 48 apartments).

St. Charles Nursing Home, 500 Farrell Dr., Covington 41011 (147).

St. Margaret of Cortona Home (Women, Personal Care Home), 1310 Leestown Pike, Lexington 40508 (24).

Taylor Manor Nursing Home, Versailles 40383 (82).

Louisiana: Annunciation Inn, 1220 Spain St., New Orleans 70117 (106 residential units).

Bethany M.H.S. Health Care Center (Women), P.O. Box 2308, Lafayette 70502 (42).

Chateau de Notre Dame (Residence and Nursing Home), 2832 Burdette St., New Orleans 70125 (110 residential units, 180 nursing beds).

Christopher Inn Apartments, 2110 Royal St., New Orleans 70116 (144 residential units).

Consolata Home (Nursing Home), 2319 E. Main St., New Iberia 70560.

Lafon Nursing Home of the Holy Family, 6900 Chef Menteur Hwy., New Orleans 70126 (171).

Mary-Joseph Residence for the Elderly, 4201 Woodland Dr., New Orleans 70114 (122).

Metairie Manor, 4929 York St., Metairie 70001 (200 residential units).

Nazareth Inn, 9630 Haynes Blvd., New Orleans 70127 (270 apartments).

Ollie Steele Burden Manor (Nursing Home), 4200 Essen Lane, Baton Rouge 70809 (65).

Our Lady of Prompt Succor Home (Skilled Nursing Care), 751 E. Prudhomme Lane, Opelousas 70570.

Our Lady's Manor, Inc., 402 Monroe St., Alexandria 71301 (104 apartments).

Place Dubourg, 201 Rue Dubourg, LaPlace 70068 (115 residential units).

Rouquette Lodge, 4300 Hwy 22, Mandeville 70448 (119 residential units).

St. John Berchman's Manor, 3400 St. Anthony St., New Orleans 70122 (150 residential units).

St. Joseph's Home (Nursing Home), 2301 Sterlington Rd., Monroe 71201 (130).

St. Margaret's Daughters Nursing Home, (Women), 6220 Chartres St., New Orleans 70117 (112).

St. Martin Manor, 1501 N. Johnson St., New Orleans 70116 (140 residential units).

Villa St. Maurice, 500 St. Maurice Ave., New Orleans 70117. (110 residential units).

Wynhoven Apartments (Residence for Senior Citizens), 4600 - 10th St., Marrero 70072 (350).

Maine: Deering Pavilion (Apartments for Senior Citizens), 880 Forest Ave., Portland 04103 (200 units).

Marcotte Nursing Home-D'Youville Pavilion, 100 Campus Ave., Lewiston 04240 (280).

Mt. St. Joseph (Nursing Home), Highwood St., Waterville 04901 (77).

St. Andre Health Care Facility, Inc. (Nursing

Home), 407 Pool St., Biddeford 04005 (96).

St. Joseph's Manor (Nursing Home), 1133 Washington Ave., Portland 04103 (200).

Seton Village, Inc., 1 Carver St., Waterville 04901 (140 housing units.)

Villa Muir, Home for Women, Bay View, Saco 04072 (15).

Maryland: Cardinal Shehan Center for the Aging, Inc., 2300 Dulaney Valley Rd., Towson 21204. Services: 400-bed long-term care facility; Home Health Agency; 13 hospice care beds; 200 apartments for elderly; residence for elderly in urban area; outreach programs to elderly in homes; retirement residence for priests; rehabilitation services.

Carroll Manor (Residence and Nursing Home), 4922 La Salle Rd., Hyattsville 20782 (232).

Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Martin's Home (for the Aged), 601 Maiden Choice Lane, Baltimore 21228 (120).

Sacred Heart Home (Women), 5805 Queens Chapel Rd., Hyattsville 20782 (102).

St. Joseph Nursing Home, 1222 Tugwell Dr., Baltimore 21228 (40).

Villa Rosa (Nursing Home), 3800 Lottsford Vista Rd., Mitchellville 20716 (101).

Massachusetts: Beaven-Kelly Home for Men (Rest Home), 1245 Main St., Holyoke 01040 (55).

Catholic Memorial Home (Nursing Home), 2446 Highland Ave., Fall River 02720 (288).

Don Orione Nursing Home, 111 Orient Ave., East Boston 02128 (194). Adult day care center (30).

D'Youville Manor (Nursing Home), 981 Varnum Ave., Lowell 01854 (196). Day care program (20).

Jeanne Jugan Residence, Little Sisters of the Poor (Nursing Home), 186 Highland Ave., Somerville 02143 (120). Jeanne Jugan Pavilion, 190 Highland Ave., Somerville 02143 (apartments, 27; residents, 30).

Madonna Manor (Nursing Home), N. Washington St., N. Attleboro 02760 (121).

Marian Manor, for the Aged and Infirm (Nursing Home), 130 Dorchester St., S. Boston, 02127 (376).

Marian Manor of Taunton (Nursing Home), 33 Summer St., Taunton 02780 (83).

Maristhill Nursing Home, 66 Newton St., Waltham 02154 (120).

Mary Immaculate Nursing Home, Bennington St., Lawrence 01841 (250). Adult Day Health Care Center (30). Social Day Care (15).

Mt. St. Vincent Nursing Home, Holy Family Rd., Holyoke 01040 (121).

Our Lady's Haven (Nursing Home), 71 Center St., Fairhaven 02719 (110).

The Protectory, Inc., 189 Maple St., Lawrence 01841. (111 units). The Second Protectory, Inc., 191 Maple St., Lawrence (106 units). The Third Protectory, Inc., 193 Maple St., Lawrence 01841 (88 units). Congregate housing; apartments.

Sacred Heart Nursing Home, 359 Summer St., New Bedford 02740 (217).

St. Francis Home, 101 Plantation St., Worcester 01604 (140). Adult Day Health Care (40).

St. Joseph Manor Nursing Home, 215 Thatcher St., Brockton 02402 (120).

St. Joseph's Manor (Rest Home, Women), 321 Centre St., Dorchester, Boston 02122 (77).

St. Luke's Home (Rest Home, Women), 85 Spring St., Springfield 01105 (92).

St. Patrick's Manor (Nursing Home), 863 Central St., Framingham 01701 (292).

Michigan: Bishop Noa Home for Senior Citizens, Escanaba 49829 (109).

Burtha M. Fisher Home, Little Sisters of the Poor (Residence and Nursing Home), 17550 Southview Rd., Detroit 48235 (130).

Casa Maria (Residence), 600 Maple Vista, Imlay City 48444 (96).

Kundig Center (Residence), 3300 Jefferies Freeway, Detroit 48208 (180). Rooms and apartments.

Lourdes Nursing Home (Skilled Facility), 2300 Watkins Lake Rd., Pontiac 48054 (108).

Madonna Villa Senior Residence, 17825 Fifteen Mile Rd., Fraser, 48026 (90).

Marian Hall (Residence), 529 Detroit St., Flint 48502 (124).

Marian-Oakland West, 29250 W. Ten Mile Rd., Farmington Hills 48024 (100). Rooms and apartments.

Marian Place (Residence), 408 W. Front St., Monroe 48161 (52).

Marycrest Manor (Skilled Nursing Facility), 15475 Middlebelt Rd., Livonia 48154 (55).

Marydale Center for Senior Citizens (Board and Apartments), 3147 Tenth Ave., Port Huron 48060 (74).

Maryhaven (Residence), 11350 Reeck Rd., Southgate 48195 (93).

St. Ann's Home, (Residence and Nursing Home), 2161 Leonard St. N.W., Grand Rapids 49504 (112).

St. Catherine Cooperative House for Elderly Women, 1641 Webb Ave., Detroit 48206 (12).

St. Elizabeth Briarbank (Women, Residence), 1315 N. Woodward Ave., Bloomfield Hills 48013 (54).

St. Francis Home (Nursing Home), 915 N. River Rd., Saginaw 48603 (100).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 4800 Cadieux Rd., Detroit 48224 (104).

Stapleton Center (Residence), 9341 Agnes St., Detroit 48214 (65).

Villa Elizabeth (Nursing Home), 2100 Leonard St. N.E., Grand Rapids 49505 (136).

Villa Francesca (Residence, Women), 565 W. Long Lake Rd., Bloomfield Hills 48013 (18).

Villa Marie (Board and Apartments), 15131 Newburgh Rd., Livonia 48154 (100).

Minnesota: Alverna Apartments, 300 8th Ave. S.E., Little Falls 56345 (63).

Assumption Home, Cold Spring 56320 (95).

Benedictine Health Center, 935 Kenwood Ave., Duluth 55811 (120).

Bethany Home (Nursing Home), Onamia 56359 (80).

Divine Providence Community Home (In-

intermediate Care), 700 Third Ave. N.W., Sleepy Eye 56085 (58).

Divine Providence Home (Skilled Nursing Home), Ivanhoe 56142 (51).

John Paul Apartments, 200 8th Ave. N., Cold Spring 56320 (61). For elderly and handicapped.

Little Sisters of the Poor, Holy Family Residence (Skilled Nursing and Intermediate Care), 330 S. Exchange St., St. Paul 55102 (120).

Madonna Towers (Retirement Apartments and Nursing Home), 4001 19th Ave. N.W., Rochester 55901 (200).

Mary Rondorf Retirement Home, 222 N. 5th St., Staples 56479 (32).

Mother of Mercy Nursing Home, Albany 56307 (62).

Regina Nursing Home and Retirement Residence, Hastings 55033. Nursing home (61); retirement home (70); boarding care (16).

Sacred Heart Hospice (Skilled and Intermediate Nursing Care), 1200 Twelfth St. S.W., Austin 55912 (60 personal care units; 89 independent living apartments). Adult day care and home health nursing care.

St. Ann's Residence, 330 E. 3rd St., Duluth 55805 (200).

St. Anne Hospice, Inc. (Nursing Home), 1347 W. Broadway, Winona 55987 (121).

St. Benedict's Center (Nursing Home), 1810 Minnesota Blvd. S.E., St. Cloud 56301 (222). Skilled and intermediate nursing, adult day care, respite care. Benedict Village (Retirement Apartments), 2000 15th Ave. S.E., St. Cloud 56301.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Nursing Home, 1200-5th Grant Blvd., Wabasha 55981 (52).

St. Francis Home, 501 Oak St., Breckenridge 56520 (124).

St. Mary's Home (Nursing Home), 1925 Norfolk Ave., St. Paul 55116 (140).

St. Mary's Hospital and Nursing Home, Winsted 55395 (95).

St. Mary's Hospital and Nursing Home, Detroit Lakes 56501 (103).

St. Mary's Rehabilitation Center, 2512 S. 7th St., Minneapolis 55454 (139).

St. Mary's Villa (Nursing Home), Pierz 56364 (101).

St. Otto's Home (Nursing Home), Little Falls 56345 (159).

St. Therese Home (Residence and Health Care Facility) (302) and St. Therese Retirement Apartments (220), 8000 Bass Lake Rd., New Hope 55428.

St. William's Nursing Home, Parkers Prairie 56361 (70).

Villa of St. Francis Nursing Home, Morris 56267 (144).

Villa St. Vincent (Skilled Nursing Home and Residence), 516 Walsh St., Crookston 56716. Nursing home (80); residence (95).

Mississippi: Santa Maria Retirement Apartments, 305 E. Beach Blvd., Biloxi, 39530.

Villa Maria Retirement Apartments, 921 Porter Ave., Ocean Springs 39564.

Missouri: The Alverne (Retirement Home),

1014 Locust St., St. Louis 63101 (235).

Cathedral Square Towers, 444 W. 12th St., Kansas City 64105. Apartments for elderly and handicapped.

Chariton Apartments (Retirement Apartments), 4249 Michigan Ave., St. Louis 63111 (122 units; 143 residents).

DePaul Health Center — St. Anne's Division (Skilled Nursing), 12349 DePaul Dr., Bridgeton 63044 (100).

LaVerna Heights Retirement Home (Women), 104 E. Park Ave., Savannah 64485 (40).

LaVerna Village Apartments, 1000-1005 Hall Ave., Savannah 64485 (20).

LaVerna Village Nursing Home, 904 Hall Ave., Savannah 64485 (120).

Little Sisters of the Poor (Home for Aged), 3225 N. Florissant Ave., St. Louis 63107 (210).

Mary, Queen and Mother Center (Skilled-Intermediate Nursing Care), 7601 Watson Rd., St. Louis 63119 (220).

Mercy Villa (Nursing Home), Division of St. John's Regional Health Center, 1100 E. Montclair, Springfield 65807 (150).

Mother of Good Counsel Home (Skilled Nursing, Women), 6825 Natural Bridge Rd., Northwoods, 63121 (110).

Our Lady of Mercy Home (Residence and Nursing Home), 918-24 E. 9th St., Kansas City 64106 (153).

Our Lady of Mercy Country House, Box 451, R.R. No. 4, Liberty 64038 (39).

Price Memorial Skilled Nursing Facility Forby Rd., P.O. Box 476, Eureka 63025 (120).

St. Agnes Home for the Elderly, 10341 Manchester Rd., Kirkwood 63122 (130).

St. Joseph Hill Infirmary, Inc., (Nursing Care Facility, Men), St. Joseph Road, Eureka 63025 (130).

St. Joseph's Home, 723 First Capitol Dr., St. Charles 63301 (100).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 1306 W. Main St., Jefferson City 65101 (75).

Nebraska: Madonna Professional Care Center, 2200 S. 52nd St., Lincoln 68506 (182).

Mercy Care Center (Health Care), 1870 S. 75th St., Omaha 68124 (250).

Mt. Carmel Home, Keens' Memorial (Nursing Home), 412 W. 18th St., Kearney 68847 (76).

New Cassel Retirement Center, 900 N. 90th St., Omaha 68114 (156).

St. Joseph's Home (Domiciliary Care), 320 E. Decatur St., West Point 68788 (48).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 401 N. 18th St., Norfolk 68701 (70).

St. Joseph's Villa, David City 68632 (65).

New Hampshire: Mount Carmel Nursing Home, 235 Myrtle St., Manchester 03104 (120).

St. Ann Home, 195 Dover Point Rd., Dover 03820 (53).

St. Francis Home (Nursing Home), Court St., Laconia 03246 (51).

St. Teresa Manor (Nursing Home), 519 Bridge St., Manchester 03104 (51).

St. Vincent de Paul Nursing Home, 29 Providence Ave., Berlin 03570 (80).

New Jersey: Holy Family Residence (Women), 44 Rifle Camp Rd., P.O. Box 536, W. Paterson 07424 (64).

Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Joseph Home, 140 Shepherd Lane, Totowa 07512 (183; also, 18 independent living units).

Mater Dei Nursing Home, RD 3, Box 164, Rt. 40, P.O. Newfield 08344 (64).

Morris Hall, Home for the Aged (Residence and Skilled Nursing Home), 2361 Lawrenceville Rd., Lawrenceville 08648 (115).

Mount St. Andrew Villa (Residence), 55 W. Midland Ave., Paramus 07652 (56).

Our Lady's Residence (Nursing Home), Glendale and Clematis Aves., Pleasantville 08232 (104).

St. Ann's Home for the Aged (Skilled Nursing Home, Women), 198 Old Bergen Rd., Jersey City 07305 (106). Adult Medical Day Care.

St. Joseph's Home (Women), 240 Longhouse Dr., Hewitt 07421.

St. Joseph's Rest Home for Aged Women, 46 Preakness Ave., Paterson 07522 (35).

St. Joseph's Senior Residence (Sheltered Care), 1 St. Joseph Terr., Woodbridge 07095 (60).

St. Mary's Catholic Home (Skilled Nursing Home), 1730 Kresson Rd., Cherry Hill 08003 (215).

St. Vincent's Nursing Home, 45 Elm St., Montclair 07042 (135).

Villa Maria (Residence and Infirmary, Women), 641 Somerset St., N. Plainfield 07061 (70).

New Mexico: Good Shepherd Manor (Residential Care for Aged Persons), Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, P.O. Box 10248, Albuquerque 87114 (43).

New York: Bernardine Apartments, 417 Churchill Ave., Syracuse 13205.

Brothers of Mercy Sacred Heart Home (Residence) 4520 Ransom Rd., Clarence 14031 (82). Brothers of Mercy Nursing Home, 10570 Bergtold Rd., Clarence 14031 (240). Brothers of Mercy Housing Co., Inc. (Apartments), 10500 Bergtold Rd., Clarence 14031 (100 units).

Carmel Richmond Nursing Home, 88 Old Town Rd., Staten Island 10304 (300).

Consolation Residence, 111 Beach Dr., West Islip 11795 (250).

Ferncliff Nursing Home, P.O. Box 386, River Rd., Rhinebeck 12572 (320).

Frances Schervier Home and Hospital, 2975 Independence Ave., New York 10463 (364).

Good Samaritan Nursing Home (Skilled Nursing), 101 Elm St., Sayville, N.Y. 11782 (100).

Holy Family Home, 410 Mill St., Williamsville 14221 (87).

Kateri Residence (Skilled Nursing), 150 Riverside Dr., New York 10024 (520).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Jeanne Jugan Residence (Skilled Nursing and Health Related), 3200 Baychester Ave., Bronx 10475 (170).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Holy Family Home, 1740-84th St., Brooklyn 11214 (146).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Queen of Peace Residence, 110-30 221st St., Queens Village 11429 (165).

Madonna Home of Mercy Hospital (Nursing Home and Extended Care Facility) (140), and Mercy Hospital Health Related Facility (Residence) (58), Watertown 13601.

Madonna Residence, Inc. (Skilled Nursing and Health Related), 1 Prospect Park W., Brooklyn, 11215 (290).

Mary Manning Walsh Home (Nursing Home), 1339 York Ave., New York 10021 (362).

Mercy Healthcare Center (Skilled Nursing Facility), Tupper Lake 12986 (54).

Mt. Loretto Nursing Home, (Skilled Nursing Facility), Sisters of the Resurrection, R.D., 3, Amsterdam 12010 (82).

Nazareth Nursing Home and Health Related Facility (Women), 291 W. North St., Buffalo 14201 (125).

Our Lady of Hope Residence (Home for the Aged), Little Sisters of the Poor, 1 Jeanne Jugan Lane, Latham 12210 (203).

Ozanam Hall of Queens Nursing Home, Inc. (Skilled Nursing and Health-Related Facilities), 42-41 201st St., Bayside 11361 (432).

Providence Rest, 3304 Waterbury Ave., Bronx 10465 (200).

Resurrection Rest Home (Nursing Home and Health Related Facility, Women), Castleton 12033 (48).

Sacred Heart Home (Skilled Nursing Facility), 8 Mickle St., Plattsburgh 12901 (89).

St. Ann's Home / The Heritage (Skilled Nursing), 1500 Portland Ave., Rochester 14621.

St. Clare Manor, 543 Locust St., Lockport 14094 (28).

St. Columban's on the Lake (Retirement Home), Silver Creek 14136 (50).

St. Elizabeth Home (Residence), 5539 Broadway, Lancaster 14086 (102).

St. Francis Home (Nursing and Health Related Facility), 147 Reist St., Williamsville 14221 (142).

St. Joseph Manor, W. State St., Olean 14760 (22).

St. Joseph's Guest Home, Missionary Sisters of St. Benedict,, 350 Cuba Hill Rd., Huntington 11743 (48).

St. Joseph's Home (Nursing Home), 420 Lafayette St., Ogdensburg 13669 (82).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 2535 Genesee St., Utica 13501 (120).

St. Joseph's Villa (Residence), 38 Prospect Ave., Catskill 12414 (60).

St. Luke Manor, 17 Wiard St., Batavia 14020 (20).

St. Mary's Manor, 515 Sixth St., Niagara Falls 14301 (119).

St. Patrick's Home for the Aged and Infirmary, 66 Van Cortlandt Park S., Bronx 10463 (225).

St. Vincent's Home for the Aged, 319 Washington Ave., Dunkirk 14048 (36).

Terence Cardinal Cooke Health Care Center (Skilled Nursing), 1249 Fifth Ave., New York 10029 (237).

Teresian House, Washington Ave. Extension, Albany 12203 (300).

Uhlein Mercy Center (Nursing Home), Lake Placid 12946 (96).

North Carolina: Maryfield Nursing Home (115 beds) and Maryfield Acres (16 retirement homes), Greensboro Rd., High Point 27260.

North Dakota: Holy Family Guest Home (Nursing Home), Carrington 58421 (38).

Manor St. Joseph Home for Aged and Infirm; Edgeley 58433 (40).

Marillac Manor (Retirement Apartments), 1016 N. 28th St., Bismarck 58501 (42 apartments).

St. Anne's Guest Home (Retirement), 524 N. 17th St., Grand Forks 58201 (56) Apartments (30).

St. Vincent's Nursing Home, 1021 N. 26th St., Bismarck 58501 (98).

Ohio: Archbishop Leibold Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 476 Riddle Rd., Cincinnati 45220 (125).

Assumption Nursing Home, 550 W. Chalmers Ave., Youngstown 44511 (126).

Francesca Residence (Retirement), 39 N. Portage Path, Akron 44303 (45).

House of Loreto (Nursing Home), 2812 Harvard Ave. N.W., Canton 44709 (98).

Jennings Hall, Inc. (Intermediate Care Facility), 10204 Granger Rd., Garfield Heights 44125 (100).

Kirby Manor (Retirement Apartments), 11500 Detroit Ave., Cleveland 44102 (202 suites).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Sacred Heart Home, 4900 Navarre Ave., Oregon 43616 (126).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Sts. Joseph and Mary Home for Aged, 4291 Richmond Rd., Cleveland 44122 (140).

The Maria-Joseph Living Care Center, 4830 Salem Ave., Dayton 45416 (397).

Mount Alverna (Residence for Aged), 6765 State Rd., Cleveland 44134 (200).

Mt. St. Joseph (Skilled Nursing Facility, Dual Certified), 21800 Chardon Rd., Cleveland 44117 (100).

Nazareth Towers, 300 E. Rich St., Columbus 43215. Hi-rise apartments for independent living.

St. Augustine Manor (Nursing Home), 7800 Detroit Ave., Cleveland 44102 (194).

St. Clare Center, Inc. (Residence and Nursing Care), 80 Compton Rd., Cincinnati 45215 (90).

St. Edward Nursing Home, 3131 Smith Rd., Akron 44313 (100).

St. Francis Home, Inc. (Residence and Nursing Care), 182 St. Francis Ave., Tiffin 44883 (116).

St. Francis Rehabilitation Hospital and Nursing Home, 401 N. Broadway St., Green Springs 44836 (186).

St. Joseph's Hospice (Nursing Home), 2308 Reno Dr., Louisville 44641 (100).

St. Margaret Hall (Residence and Nursing Facility), 1960 Madison Rd., Cincinnati 45206 (145).

St. Raphael Home (Nursing Home), 1550 Roxbury Rd., Columbus 43212 (80).

St. Rita's Home (Skilled Nursing Home), 880 Greenlawn Ave., Columbus 43223 (100).

St. Theresa Home for the Aged, 6760 Belkenton Pl., Cincinnati 45236 (100).

Schroder Manor (Residence and Skilled Nursing Care), Franciscan Sisters of the Poor, 1302

Millville Ave., Hamilton 45013 (85). Independent living units are under construction.

The Siena Home (Skilled Nursing Home), 235 W. Orchard Spring Dr., Dayton 45415 (99).

The Villa Sancta Anna Home for the Aged, Inc., 25000 Chagrin Blvd., Beachwood 44122 (68).

Oklahoma: Franciscan Villa, 17110 E. 51st St. S., Broken Arrow 74012. Intermediate nursing care (60); apartments (66).

St. Ann's Nursing Home, 3825 N.W. 19th St., Oklahoma City 73107 (82).

Oregon: Benedictine Nursing Center and Home Health Agency, S. Main St., Mt. Angel 97362 (127).

Evergreen Court Retirement Apartments, 3959 Sheridan Ave., North Bend 97459.

Maryville Nursing Home, 14645 S.W. Farmington, Beaverton 97007 (132).

Mt. St. Joseph's Residence and Extended Care Center, 3060 S.E. Stark St., Portland 97214 (325).

St. Catherine's Residence and Nursing Center, 3959 Sheridan Ave., North Bend 97459 (166).

St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home, 2365 4th St., Baker 97814 (93).

Pennsylvania: Ascension Manor I (Senior Citizen Housing), 911 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia 19123 (140 units).

Ascension Manor II (Senior Citizen Housing), 970 N. 7th St., Philadelphia 19123 (140 units).

Benetwood Apartments for Elderly and Handicapped, 640 Troupe Rd., Erie 16421 (75).

Bethlehem Retirement Village, 100 W. Wissahickon Ave., Flourtown 19031. Apartments for well elderly. (100).

Christ the King Manor, 1100 W. Long Ave., Du Bois 15801 (160).

Corpus Christi Residence, 7165 Churchland St., Pittsburgh 15206 (27).

Drueding Infirmary (Intermediate Nursing), 413 W. Master St., Philadelphia 19122 (52).

Garvey Manor (Nursing Home), Logan Blvd., Hollidaysburg, 16648 (150).

Holy Family Home, Little Sisters of the Poor, 5300 Chester Ave., Philadelphia 19143 (130).

Holy Family Manor (Skilled Nursing Facility), 1200 Spring St., Bethlehem 18018 (200).

Holy Family Residence, 217 Spring Garden St., Easton 18042 (14).

Immaculate Mary Home, (Skilled and intermediate Nursing Care), Holme Circle and Welsh Rd., Philadelphia 19136 (296).

John XXIII Home, 2250 Shenango Freeway, Hermitage 16148 (119).

Little Flower Manor Nursing Home (Skilled Nursing), 1201 Springfield Rd., Darby 19023 (122).

Little Flower Manor of Diocese of Scranton, (Long-Term Skilled Nursing Care Facility), 200 S. Meade St., Wilkes-Barre 18702 (133).

Little Sisters of the Poor, 1028 Benton Ave. N.S., Pittsburgh 15212 (124).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Holy Family Residence, 2500 Adams Ave., Scranton 18509 (82).

Maria Joseph Manor, Danville 17821 (94).

Marian Manor (Intermediate Care), 2695

Winchester Dr., Pittsburgh 15220 (170).

Mount Macrina Manor (Skilled Nursing Facility), 520 W. Main St., Uniontown 15401 (54).

Redeemer Village (Senior Citizen Housing), Huntingdon Pike, Huntingdon Valley 19006 (250 apartments).

Sacred Heart Manor (Nursing Home), 6445 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia 19119 (142).

St. Anne Home (Skilled, Intermediate and Personal Care; Independent Living), R.D. 2, Columbia 17512 (120).

St. Anne Home for the Elderly (Nursing Facility), 685 Angela Dr., Greensburg 15601 (125).

St. Basil's Home for Aged Women (Residential), Box 878, Uniontown 15401 (14).

St. Ignatius Nursing Home, 4401 Haverford Ave., Philadelphia 19104 (176).

St. John Neumann Nursing Home, 10400 Roosevelt Blvd. Philadelphia 19116 (218).

St. Joseph Home for the Aged (Residential and Skilled Nursing Facility), 1182 Holland Rd., Holland 18966 (96).

St. Joseph Nursing and Health Care Center (Skilled Nursing Facility), 5324 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh 15224 (161).

St. Joseph's House of Hospitality (Low Income Senior Citizen Residence for Men and Women), 1635 Bedford Ave., Pittsburgh 15219 (65).

St. Joseph Manor (Skilled Nursing Facility), 1616 Huntingdon Pike, Meadowbrook 19046 (250).

St. Joseph's Residence, 1111 S. Cascade St., New Castle 16101.

St. Leonard's Guest Home, 601 N. Montgomery St., Hollidaysburg 16648 (21).

St. Mary's Home of Erie, 607 E. 26th St., Erie 16504. Residential facility (110); geriatric nursing facility (196).

Saint Mary's Manor, 701 Lansdale Ave., Lansdale 19446 (160).

St. Mary's Villa (Nursing Home), Elmhurst 18416 (121).

Villa de Marillac Nursing Home, 5300 Stanton Ave., Pittsburgh 15206 (50).

Villa St. Teresa (Residence, Women), 1215 Springfield Rd., Darby 19023 (53).

Villa Teresa (Nursing Home), 1051 Avila Rd., Harrisburg 17109 (184).

Vincentian Home for the Chronically Ill., Perry-mont Rd., Pittsburgh 15237 (219).

Rhode Island: Jeanne Jugan Residence of the Little Sisters of the Poor, 964 Main St., Pawtucket 02860 (120).

L'Hospice St. Antoine (Home for Aged), 400 Mendon Rd., North Smithfield 02895 (244).

St. Clare Home, 309 Spring St., Newport 02840 (44).

Scalabrini Villa (Convalescent, Rest — Nursing Home), 860 N. Quiddessett Rd., North Kingstown 02852 (70).

South Carolina: Carter-May Home, 1660 Ingram Rd., Charleston 29407 (12). Personal care home for elderly ladies.

South Dakota: Brady Memorial Home (Skilled

Nursing Facility), 500 S. Ohlman St., Mitchell 57301 (60). Independent living units (9).

Maryhouse, Inc. (Skilled Nursing Facility), 717 E. Dakota, Pierre 57501 (105).

Mother Joseph Manor (Intermediate Care and Skilled Nursing Facility), 1002 North Jay St., Aberdeen 57401 (30 intermediate; 50 skilled). Apartment units (7). Adult day care program. Respite nursing care.

St. William's Home for the Aged (Intermediate Care, 60), and Angela Hall (Supervised Living, 15), 901 E. Virgil, Box 432, Milbank 57252.

Tekakwitha Nursing Home (Skilled and Intermediate Care). Sisseton 57262 (101). Tekakwitha Housing Corp. (Independent Living), same address (24 units).

Tennessee: Alexian Village of Tennessee (Retired Men and Women), Signal Mountain 37377 (150) and Health Care Center (124).

Ave Maria Home, 2805 Charles Bryan Rd., Memphis 38134 (73).

St. Mary Manor, 1771 Highway 45 Bypass, Jackson 38305.

St. Peter Manor, 108 N. Aubrundle, Memphis 38104.

St. Peter Villa (Nursing Home), 141 N. McLean, Memphis 38104.

Texas: Casa Apartment Complex for Elderly and Handicapped, 3201 Sondra Dr., Fort Worth 76107.

Casa Brendan and Casa II Housing for the Elderly and Handicapped, 1302 Hyman St., Stephenville 76401.

Home for Aged Women-Men, 920 S. Oregon St., El Paso 79901 (24).

John Paul II Nursing Home (Home for Aged and Convalescents), 215 Tilden St., Kenedy 78219.

Labourer Care Center, 1950 Record Crossing Rd., Dallas 75235.

Mother of Perpetual Help Home (Intermediate Care Facility), 519 E. Madison Ave., Brownsville 78520 (37).

Mt. Carmel Home (Personal Care Home), 4130 S. Alameda St., Corpus Christi 78411 (92).

The Regis Retirement Home and St. Elizabeth Nursing Home, 400 Austin Ave., Waco 76701 (420).

The Retirement Residence, Inc., The Whitestone, 2819 Rio Grande, Austin 78705 (100).

St. Ann's Home (Skilled Nursing Facility), P.O. Box 1179, Panhandle 79068 (52).

St. Anthony Center (Skilled Nursing, Rehabilitation, Geriatric), 6301 Alameda Rd., Houston 77021 (372).

St. Dominic Nursing Home, 6502 Grand Ave., Houston 77021 (120).

St. Dominic Residence Hall, 2401 E. Holcombe Blvd., Houston 77021 (80).

St. Francis Nursing Home (Home for Aged and Convalescents), 2717 N. Flores St., San Antonio 78212 (143).

St. Francis Village, Inc. (Retired and Elderly), 1 Chapel Plaza, Crowley 76036 (415).

St. Joseph Residence, 330 W. Pembroke St., Dallas 75208 (49).

San Juan Nursing Home, Inc. (Skilled and Intermediate Care Facility), 300 N. Nebraska Ave., P.O. Box 1238, San Juan 78589 (120).

Utah: St. Joseph Villa (Skilled and Intermediate Care Facility), 475 Ramona Ave., Salt Lake City 84115 (175).

Vermont: Loretto Home for Aged, 59 Meadow St., Rutland 05701 (54).

Michaud Memorial Manor (Home for Aged), Derby Line 05830 (24).

St. Joseph's Home for Aged, 243 N. Prospect St., Burlington 05401 (53).

Virginia: Madonna Home, 814 W. 37th St., Norfolk 23508 (15).

Russell House, 900 First Colonial Rd., Virginia Beach 23454 (127).

St. Francis Home, 2511 Wise St., Richmond 23225 (25).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 1503 Michael Rd., Richmond 23229 (126).

Washington: Cathedral Plaza Apartments (Retirement Apartments), W. 1120 Sprague Ave., Spokane 99204 (150).

The Delaney, W. 242 Riverside Ave., Spokane 99201 (84).

The De Paul Retirement Apartments, 4831 35th Ave. S.W., Seattle 98126 (118 units).

Fahy Garden Apartments, W. 1411 Dean Ave., Spokane 99201 (31).

Fahy West Apartments, W. 1523 Dean Ave., Spokane 99201 (55).

The Josephinum (Retirement Home), 1902 2nd Ave., Seattle 98101 (228).

Mt. St. Vincent Nursing Center, 4831 35th Ave., S.W., Seattle 98126 (198).

The O'Malley, E. 707 Mission, Spokane 99202 (100).

St. Joseph Nursing Home, 1006 North H St., Aberdeen 98520 (34).

St. Joseph Care Center (Skilled Long-Term Care), West 20 — 90th Ave., Spokane 99204 (103).

West Virginia: Knights of St. George Home, Wellsburg 26070 (44).

Welty Home for the Aged (Women), 21 Washington Ave., Wheeling 26003 (44).

Wisconsin: Alexian Village of Milwaukee (Retirement Community/Skilled Nursing Home), 7979 W. Glenbrook Rd., Milwaukee 53223 (331 apartments; 61 skilled nursing).

Bethany-St. Joseph Health Care Center, 2507 Shelby Rd., La Crosse 54601 (226).

Clement Manor (Retirement Community and Skilled Nursing), 3939 S. 92nd St., Greenfield 53228 (164 skilled nursing; 99 apartments). Senior day care.

Divine Savior Nursing Home, 715 W. Pleasant St., Portage 53901 (128).

Franciscan Villa (Skilled Nursing Home), 3601 S. Chicago Ave., S. Milwaukee 53172 (150).

Hope Nursing Home, 438 Ashford Ave., Lomira 53048 (40).

McCormick Memorial Home for the Aged, 212 Iroquois St., Green Bay 54301 (72).

Marian Catholic Home, 3333 W. Highland Blvd., Milwaukee 53208 (360).

Maryhill Manor Nursing and Retirement Home, 973 Main St., Niagara 54151 (45).

Milwaukee Catholic Home, Inc., 2462 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53211 (200).

Nazareth House (Skilled Nursing Facility), Stoughton 53589 (100).

St. Ann Rest Home (Intermediate Care Facility, Women), 2020 S. Muskego Ave., Milwaukee 53204 (54).

St. Anne's Home for the Elderly (Aged Poor), 3800 N. 92nd St., Milwaukee 53222 (144).

St. Camillus Health Center (Skilled Nursing Home), 10100 W. Bluemound Rd., Wauwatosa 53226 (188).

St. Catherine Infirmary (Nursing Home), 5635 Erie St., Racine 53402 (40).

St. Elizabeth Nursing Home, 502 St. Lawrence Ave., Janesville 53545 (43).

St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home (Intermediate Care; Women), 745 N. Brookfield Rd., Brookfield 53005 (16).

St. Francis Home, 620 S. 11th St., La Crosse 54601 (95).

St. Francis Home (Skilled Nursing Facility), 1800 New York Ave., Superior 54880 (192).

St. Francis Home (Skilled Nursing), 365 Gillett St., Fond du Lac 54935 (70).

St. Francis Manor (Retirement Residence), 3553 S. 41st St., Milwaukee 53221 (125).

St. Joan Antida Home (Women), 6640 W. Beloit Rd., W. Allis 53219 (76).

St. Joseph's Home, 705 Clyman St., Watertown 53094 (28).

St. Joseph's Home, 9244 29th Ave., Kenosha 53140 (93).

St. Joseph's Home, 5301 W. Lincoln Ave., W. Allis 53219 (124).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 464 S. St. Joseph Ave., Arcadia 54612 (75).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 2902 East Ave. S., La Crosse 54601 (80).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 400 Water Ave., Hillsboro 54634 (65).

St. Joseph Residence, Inc. (Nursing Home), 1925 Division St., New London 54961 (107).

St. Mary's Home for the Aged (Residence and Nursing Care), 2005 Division St., Manitowoc 54220 (256).

St. Mary's Nursing Home, 3516 W. Center St., Milwaukee 53210 (130).

St. Monica's Senior Citizens Home, 3920 N. Green Bay Rd., Racine 53404 (90).

St. Paul Home (Intermediate and Skilled Nursing Home), 509 W. Wisconsin Ave., Kaukauna 54130 (52). St. Paul Manor, same address (8). For well elderly.

Villa Clement (Nursing and Convalescent Center), 9047 W. Greenfield Ave., W. Allis 53214 (190).

Villa Loretto Nursing Home, Mount Calvary 53057 (52).

FACILITIES FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN AND ADULTS

Sources: Almanac survey; *Directory of Catholic Special Facilities and Programs for Handicapped Children and Adults*, published by the National Catholic Educational Association; *Official Catholic Directory*.

This listing covers facilities and programs with educational and training orientation. Information about other services for the handicapped can generally be obtained from the Catholic Charities Office or its equivalent (c/o Chancery Office) in any diocese. (See Index for listing of addresses of chancery offices in the U.S.)

Abbreviation code: b, boys; c, coeducational; d, day; g, girls; r, residential. Other information includes chronological age for admission. The number in parentheses at the end of an entry indicates total capacity or enrollment.

Deaf and Hard of Hearing

California: St. Joseph's Center for Deaf and Hard of Hearing, 37588 Fremont Blvd., Fremont 94536.

Illinois: Holy Trinity Day Classes for the Deaf (c; 3-14 yrs.) 1910 Taylor, Chicago 60612 (45).

Louisiana: Chinchuba Institute (d,c; parent-infant through 16 yrs.), 1131 Barataria Blvd., Marrero. 70072 (101).

Massachusetts: Boston School for the Deaf (r,d,c; 3-21 yrs.), 800 N. Main St., Randolph. 02368 (236). Psycho-Education Center (PEC) for emotionally disturbed deaf children (r, d; 3-10 yrs.).

Missouri: St. Joseph Institute for the Deaf (r,d,c; birth to 15 yrs.), 1483 82nd Blvd., St. Louis 63132 (150).

New York: Cleary School for the Deaf (d,c; infancy through high school), 301 Smithtown Blvd., Lake Ronkonkoma, L.I. 11779 (105).

St. Francis de Sales School for the Deaf (d,c; parent-infant programs through age 14), 260 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn 11225.

St. Joseph's School for the Deaf (d,c; birth-13 yrs.), 1000 Hutchinson River Pkwy, Bronx. 10465 (180).

St. Mary's School for the Deaf (r,d,c; birth to 21 yrs.), 2253 Main St., Buffalo. 14214 (220).

Ohio: St. Rita School for the Deaf (r,d,c; 4-21 yrs.), 1720 Glendale-Milford Rd., Cincinnati. 45215 (120).

Pennsylvania: Abp. Ryan Memorial Institute for Deaf (d,c; parent-infant programs through 8th grade), 3509 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia. 19104 (62).

De Paul Institute (d,c; birth-21 yrs.), Castlegate Ave., Pittsburgh. 15226 (132).

Emotionally And/Or Socially Maladjusted

This listing includes facilities for abused, abandoned and neglected as well as emotionally disturbed children and youth.

California: Hanna Boys Center (r; 9-14 yrs. at intake; school goes to 10th grade), Box 100, Sonoma. 95476 (72).

Rancho San Antonio (r,b; 12-16 yrs.), 21000 Plummer St., Chatsworth. 91311 (118).

Stanford Lathrop Memorial Home and Group Homes, Sisters of Social Service, 800 N. Street, Sacramento 95814. Conduct five homes for boys and girls.

Colorado: Mt. St. Vincent Home (r,c; 5-13 yrs.), 4159 Lowell Blvd., Denver. 80211 (45).

Connecticut: Highland Heights — St. Francis Home for Children (r,d,c; 6-17 yrs.), 651 Prospect St., New Haven. 06505 (64).

Mt. St. John (r,b; 11-16 yrs.), Kirtland St., Deep River. 06417 (75).

Delaware: Our Lady of Grace Home for Children (r,c; 6-12 yrs.), 487 Chestnut Hill Rd., Newark 19713 (16).

Georgia: Village of St. Joseph (r,d,c; 6-16 yrs.), 2969 Butner Rd. S.W., Atlanta 30331 (39 r; 48 d). Residential treatment center and therapeutic special school for children with emotional problems, behavior disorders, learning disabilities.

Illinois: Charles I. Doyle, S.J., Center and Day School of Loyola University (d, c; pre-school to 12 yrs.), 1043 Loyola Ave., Chicago 60626 (25 in day school, unlimited in guidance center).

Guardian Angel (r,d,c; 5-17 yrs.), Plainfield at Theodore St., Joliet 60435 (20 r, 40 d).

St. Joseph Carondelet Child Center (r,b; 5-16 yrs. and d,c; 5-15 yrs.), 739 E. 35th St., Chicago 60616 (32 r, 20 d).

Indiana: Gibault School for Boys (r; 10-16 yrs.), 5901 Dixie Bee Rd., Terre Haute. 47802 (104).

Hoosier Boys Town (r; 9-18 yrs.), Schererville. 46375 (65).

Kentucky: Boys' Haven (r; 13-18 yrs.), 3201 Bardstown Rd., Louisville. 40205 (51).

Maryhurst School (r,g; 13-17 yrs.), 1015 Dorsey Lane, Louisville 40223 (42).

Louisiana: Hope Haven — Madonna Manor Residential Treatment Center (r,b; 5-18 yrs.), 1101 Barataria Blvd., Marrero 70072 (162).

Maison Marie Group Home (r,g; 13-18 yrs.), 3020 Independence St., Metairie 70002 (12).

Maryland: Good Shepherd Center (r,d,g; 14-18 yrs.), 4100 Maple Ave., Baltimore. 21227 (90r, 15d).

Massachusetts: McAuley Nazareth Home for Boys (r; 6-14 yrs.), 77 Mulberry St., Leicester. 01524 (27).

Nazareth Child Care Center (r,d,c; 5-14 yrs.), 420 Pond St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 02130 (56).

Our Lady of Providence Children's Center (r,d,c; 5-15 yrs.), 2112 Riverdale St., W. Springfield. 01089 (50). Diagnostic treatment program also.

St. Vincent Home (r,c 6-18 yrs.), 2425 Highland Ave., Fall River 02720 (61 b; 14 g). Residential treatment center.

Michigan: Barat House, Barat Human Services, League of Catholic Women (r,g; 13-17 yrs.), 5250 John R. St., Detroit. 48202 (24).

Boysville of Michigan, Inc. (r; 13-18 yrs.), 8744 Clinton-Macon Rd., Clinton. 49236 (180).

Don Bosco Hall (r.b; 13-17 years.), 10001 Petoskey Ave., Detroit. 48204 (38).

St. John's Home (r.c; 9-16 yrs.), 385 E. Leonard N.E., Grand Rapids 49503 (40).

St. Vincent Home for Children (r.c; 10-16 yrs.), 2800 W. Willow St., Lansing 48917 (30).

Vista Maria (r.d.g; 13-17 yrs.), 20651 W. Warren Ave., Dearborn Heights. 48127 (129 r; 10 d).

Minnesota: Home of the Good Shepherd, (r.g; 12-17 yrs.), 5100 Hodgson Rd., St. Paul. 55112 (48).

St. Cloud Children's Home (r.c; 8-17 yrs.), 1726 7th Ave. S., St. Cloud. 56301 (72).

St. James Children's Home (r.c), Woodland Hills, Duluth 55803 (60).

Tiffany House Group Home (c), 374 4th Ave. S., St. Cloud 56301 (11).

Missouri: Child Center of Our Lady (r.c; 4-12 yrs. — d.c; 4-17 yrs.), 7900 Natural Bridge Rd., St. Louis. 63121 (79).

Marillac Center for Children (r.d.c; 4-14 yrs.), 310 W. 106th St., Kansas City. 64114 (28 r; 60 d).

Marygrove (r.c; 6-18 yrs.), 2705 Mullanphy Lane, Florissant. 63031 (80).

Nebraska: Father Flanagan's Boys' Home (r; 10-18 yrs.), Boys Town, Nebr. 68010 (410).

Nevada: Home of Good Shepherd (r.g; 13-17 yrs.), 7000 North Jones Blvd., Las Vegas. 89131 (56).

New Jersey: Christopher House (c; 18 and over), 55 N. Clinton Ave., Trenton 08607 (90). Psychiatric day treatment.

Collier Group Home (r.g; 14-18 yrs.), 47 Reckless Pl., Red Bank 07701 (10).

Collier School (d.c; 13-18 yrs.), Wickatunk 07765.

Guidance Clinic of Catholic Welfare Bureau (c), 39 N. Clinton Ave., Trenton 08607. Psychiatric counseling for children and adults.

Mt. St. Joseph Children's Center (r.d.c; 6-12 yrs.), Shepherd Lane, Totowa 07512 (32).

New Jersey's Boystown (r; adolescents), 499 Belgrove Dr., Kearney 07032.

New York: The Astor Home for Children (r.d.c; 5-12 yrs.), 36 Mill St., Rhinebeck 12572 (75). Group Homes (7-18 yrs.), 1967 Turnbull Ave., Bronx 10473 (52). Child Guidance Clinics/Day Treatment (Rhinebeck, Poughkeepsie, Beacon, Bronx). Head start — Day Care (Poughkeepsie, Beacon, Hyde Park, Dover, Millerton).

Baker Hall (r.d.b; 10-18 yrs.), 150 Martin Rd., Lackawanna. 14218 (250). Special services, institution, group homes, foster homes, preventive services, special education school.

LaSalle School (r.d.b; 12-18 yrs.), 391 Western Ave., Albany. 12203 (145). Also conducts a group home and prevention programs.

Madonna Heights Services (r.d.g; 11-17 yrs.), Burrs Lane, Huntington. 11743 (110). Also conducts group homes on Long Island and outpatient programs.

Saint Anne Institute (r.d.g; 12-18 yrs.), 160 N. Main Ave., Albany. 12206 (140). Critical level, preventive services, group home. Sex abuse prevention programs.

St. Helena's Residence (r.g; 12-17 yrs.), 120 W. 60th St., New York. 10023 (20).

St. John's of Rockaway Beach (r.b; 10-18 yrs.),

144 Beach 111th St., Rockaway Park. 11694 (112). Also conducts group homes in Far Rockaway and Richmond Hill.

North Dakota: Home on the Range for Boys (r; 12-18 yrs.), Box 41, Sentinel Butte. 58654 (46).

Ohio: Diocesan Child Guidance Center, Inc. (d.c; preschool) Outpatient counseling program (c; 2-18 yrs.), 840 W. State St., Columbus 43222.

Marycrest (r.g; 13-18 yrs.), 7800 Brookside Rd., Independence. 44131 (70).

Parmadale/St. Anthony's Youth Services Village (r.c; 7-21 yrs.), 6753 State Rd., Parma 44134.

Rosemont (r.g.d.c; 12-18 yrs.), 2440 Dawnlight Ave., Columbus 43211 (150).

Oregon: St. Mary's Home for Boys (r; 9-17 yrs.), 16535 S.W. Tualatin Valley Highway, Beaverton 97006 (43).

Pennsylvania: De LaSalle in Towne (d.b; 12-17 yrs.), 25 S. Van Pelt St., Philadelphia 19103 (110).

De LaSalle Vocational Day Treatment (b; 15-17 yrs.), P.O. Box 344 — Street Rd. and Bristol Pike, Bensalem 19020 (120).

Gannondale School for Girls (r; 12-17 yrs.), 4635 E. Lake Rd., Erie 16511 (57).

Harborcreek School for Boys (r; 10-17 yrs.), 5712 Iroquois Ave., Harborcreek 16421 (135). Also conducts group homes.

Lourdesmont Good Shepherd Youth and Family Services (r.g.d.c; 13-17 yrs.), 537 Venard Rd., Clarks Summit 18411 (100).

Pauline Auberle Foundation, The Auberle Home for Boys (r.b; 13-18 yrs.), 1101 Hartman St., McKeesport 15132 (50).

St. Gabriel Hall (r.b; 12-17 yrs.), P.O. Box 13, Audobon 19407 (220). Also conducts group homes.

St. Michael's School for Boys (r.b; d.c; 12-17 yrs.), Hoban Heights, Tunkhannock 18657 (120). Also conducts group homes, day treatment program.

Tennessee: DeNeuville Heights School for Girls (r; 12-18 yrs.), 3060 Baskin St., Memphis 38127 (52).

Texas: St. Joseph Youth Center (r.c; 13-17 yrs.), 901 S. Madison St., Dallas 75208 (48).

Washington: Morning Star Boys Ranch (Spokane Boys' Ranch, Inc.), (r.b; 9-18 yrs.), Box 8087 Manito Station, Spokane 99203 (30).

Wisconsin: Eudes Corporation at Our Lady of Charity Center (r.c; 10-17 yrs.), 2640 West Point Rd., Green Bay 54303 (50).

St. Aemilian Child Care Center, Inc. (r.b; 5-14 yrs.), 8901 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53222 (60).

St. Charles Boys Home (r; 12-18 yrs.), 151 S. 84th St., Milwaukee 53214 (63).

Wyoming: St. Joseph's Children's Home (r.c; 6-18 yrs.), P.O. Box 1117, Torrington 82240 (38). Also conducts group home.

Developmentally Handicapped

This listing includes facilities for children, youth and adults with learning disabilities and/or mental retardation.

Alabama: Father Walter Memorial Child Care Center (r.c; birth-12 yrs.), 2815 Forbes Dr., Montgomery 36199 (44). Skilled nursing facility.

California: Catholic Charities Services to Developmentally Disabled Persons, 433 Jefferson St., Oakland 94607.

Child Study Center (d.c; birth-18 yrs.), 1339 - 20th St., Santa Monica. 90404 (80). Also conducts a developmental nursery (birth-3 yrs.) and a private school program for children (3-9 yrs.).

Helpers of the Mentally Retarded, Inc., 2626 Fulton St., San Francisco 94118. Conducts three homes: Helpers Home for Girls (18 years and older), 2608 Fulton St. and 2626 Fulton St., San Francisco 94118; Helpers Home for Men (18 years and older), 2750 Fulton St., San Francisco 94118.

St. Madeleine Sophie's Training Center (d.c; 18 yrs. and older), 2111 E. Madison Ave., El Cajon 92021 (110).

St. Vincent's (r.d.c; 8-21 yrs.), P.O. Drawer V, 4200 Calle Real, Santa Barbara 93102 (116).

Tierra del Sol (d.c; 18 yrs. and older), 9919 Sunland Blvd., Sunland 91040 (160).

Connecticut: Gengras Center (d.c; 8-21 yrs.), St. Joseph College, 1678 Asylum Ave., W. Hartford 06117 (70).

Special Education Department, Diocese of Bridgeport, 238 Jewett Ave., Bridgeport 06606.

Villa Maria Education Center (d.c), 159 Sky Meadow Dr., Stamford 06903 (31). For children with learning disabilities.

District of Columbia: Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Institute (d.c; 5-85 yrs.), 801 Buchanan St. N.E., Washington 20017 (400). Also conducts group homes, continuing education and life skills training programs, contract employment and job placement.

St. Gertrude's School of Arts and Crafts (r.d.g; 6-19 yrs.), 4801 Sargent Rd. N.E., Washington 20017 (40).

Florida: Marian Center Services for Developmentally Handicapped and Mentally Retarded (r.d.c), 15701 Northwest 37th Ave., Opa Locka 33054. Offers variety of services.

Marian School for Exceptional Children (d.c; 2-5 yrs.), 326 Pine Terr., W. Palm Beach 33401.

Morning Star School (d.c; 4-12 yrs.), 725 Mickler Rd., Jacksonville 32211 (100). For children with learning disabilities.

Morning Star School (d.c; 3-12 yrs.), 954 Leigh Ave., Orlando 32804 (45).

Morning Star School (d.c; 6-13 yrs.), 4661 - 80th Ave., N., Pinellas Park 33565 (50). For children with learning disabilities and other learning handicaps.

Morning Star School (d.c; 6-13 yrs.), 210 E. Linebaugh Ave., Tampa 33612. (88). For children with learning disabilities.

Illinois: Bartlett Learning Center (r.d.c; 3-21 yrs.), 801 W. Bartlett Rd., Bartlett 60103 (112).

Good Shepherd Manor (permanent home for men; 18 yrs. and older), Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, P.O. Box 260, Momence. 60954 (120).

Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., School (r.d.c; 6-21 yrs.) and Job Training Center (c; 16 yrs. and older), 123rd and Wolf Rd., Palos Park. 60464 (101).

Misericordia Home South (r.c; 1 mo.-6 yrs.), 2916 W. 47th St., Chicago 60632 (119).

Misericordia Home North (r.c; 4-21 yrs.), 6300 North Ridge, Chicago 60660 (82).

Mt. St. Joseph (mentally handicapped women; 20-45 yrs.), 24955 N. Highway 12, Lake Zurich 60047 (160).

St. Francis School for Exceptional Children (r.c; 2-12 yrs.), 1209 S. Walnut Ave., Freeport 61032 (36).

St. Jude Special Education Center (d.c), 2nd and Spring Ave., Aviston 62216.

St. Mary of Providence (r.d.g; 4-21 yrs.), 4200 N. Austin Ave., Chicago 60634 (190).

St. Rose Day School (d.c; 3-21 yrs.), 4911 S. Hoyne Ave., Chicago 60609 (60). For mentally handicapped children.

St. Vincent Residential School (c; 10-21 yrs.) (25), and St. Vincent Community Living Facility (adults, over 18 yrs.) (20), and St. Vincent Supported Living Arrangement (adults, over 18 yrs.), 659 E. Jefferson St., Freeport 61032.

Special Education Program of the East St. Louis Deanery (d.c; 5-16 yrs.), 8213 Church Lane, East St. Louis 62203 (60).

Indiana: Marian Day Program (d.c; 6-16 yrs.), 700 Herndon Dr., Evansville 47711 (35).

Providence House (r. men; 18 yrs. and up), 520 W. 9th St., Jasper 47546 (66).

St. Bavo Special Class (d.c; 6-15 yrs.), 512 W. 8th St., Mishawaka 46544 (12).

St. Mary Child Center School (d.c; 3-16 yrs.), 311 N. New Jersey St., Indianapolis 46204 (32). Developmentally Disabled.

Kansas: Holy Family Center (d.c; 6-21 yrs.), 619 S. Maize Rd., Wichita 67209 (65).

Lakemary Center, Inc. (r.d.c; 3-16 yrs.), 100 Lakemary Dr., Paola 66071 (72r.35d.).

Kentucky: Ursuline-Pitt School (d.c), 2117 Payne St., Louisville 40206 (75).

Ursuline Speech Clinic (d.c; 3 yrs.-adult), 3105 Lexington Rd., Louisville 40206 (105).

Louisiana: Department of Special Education, Archdiocese of New Orleans, St. Michael Special School, 1522 Chippewa St., New Orleans 70130.

Holy Angels School (r.c; teen-age, 14 yrs. and older; nursery, 2 mo. to kindergarten age), 10450 Ellerbe Rd., Shreveport 71106 (200).

Our Lady of Fatima School (d.c; 6-18 yrs.), 2315 Johnston St., Lafayette 70503 (50).

Padua House (r.c; birth-21 yrs.), 200 Beta St., Belle Chase 70037 (44).

Regina Caeli Center (d.c; 6-16 yrs.), P.O. Box 5950, Drew Station, Lake Charles. 70606 (50).

St. Agnes Vocational Evaluation and Training Center (d.c), P.O. Box 53326, 715 East Blvd., Baton Rouge 70802 (140).

St. Mary's Training School (r.c; 3-22 yrs.), P.O. Drawer 7768, Alexandria 71306 (152).

Maryland: The Benedictine School for Exceptional Children (r.c; 6-21 yrs.), Ridgely 21660 (100). Also conducts Habilitation Center (r.c; 17 yrs. and older) (50) and 5 community-based homes (21 yrs. and older).

Francis X. Gallagher Center (r), 2520 Pot Spring Rd., Timonium 21093 (92). Adult day activity programs.

St. Elizabeth School and Habilitation Center

(d.c; 12-21 yrs.), 801 Argonne Dr., Baltimore 21218 (125).

St. Francis School for Special Education (d.c; 3-13 yrs.), 2226 Maryland Ave., Baltimore 21218 (60).

Massachusetts: Cardinal Cushing School and Training Center (r,d.c; 10-22 yrs.), Hanover 02339 (130 r; 65 d).

Mercy Centre for Developmental Disabilities (d.c; 3-22 yrs. and over), 25 West Chester St., Worcester 01605 (160).

Nazareth Hall (d.c; 7-22 yrs.), 887 Highland Ave., Fall River, 02720 (45).

St. Coletta Day School (d.c; 6-20 yrs., admission age), 85 Washington St., Braintree 02184 (132).

Michigan: Our Lady of Providence Center (r,d,g; 5-17 yrs., child caring; 18-26, adult foster care), 16115 Beck Rd., Northville, 48167 (100).

St. Louis Center and School (r,d,b; 6-18 yrs. child care; 18-26 yrs. adult foster care), 16195 Old U.S. 12, Chelsea 48118 (68).

Minnesota: Mother Teresa Home (r.c; 18 yrs. and older), 101-10th Ave. N., Cold Spring 56320 (14).

St. Elizabeth Home (r.c; 18 yrs. and older), 306 15th Ave. N., St. Cloud 56301 (14).

St. Francis Home (r.c; 9-12 yrs.) 25-2nd St. N., Waite Park 56387 (6).

Missouri: Department of Special Education, Archdiocese of St. Louis, 4472 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis. 63108. Conducts 43 special day classes (c; 5-16 yrs.).

Good Shepherd Manor (residential for developmentally disabled men; 16 yrs. and up), Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, 3220 E. 23rd St., Kansas City 64127 (43).

Mt. Carmel Group Home (r.c; 16-21 yrs.), 8757 Annetta Ave., St. Louis 63147.

St. Casimir Group Home (r; young women, 16-21 yrs.), 10735 Verhof Dr., St. Louis 63126.

St. Joseph's Vocational Center (d.c; 15-21 yrs.), 5341 Emerson Ave., St. Louis 63120 (150).

St. Mary's Special School (r.c; 5-16 yrs.), 5341 Emerson Ave., St. Louis 63120 (135).

Universal Sheltered Workshop (c, adults), 6912 W. Florissant Ave., St. Louis 63136. Sheltered employment (80).

Vogelweid Special Education School (d.c; 5-21 yrs.), 314 W. High St., Jefferson City 65101 (30).

Nebraska: Madonna School for Exceptional Children (d.c; 5-21 yrs.), 2537 N. 62nd St., Omaha 68104 (65).

Villa Marie School (r,d,c; 7-16 yrs.), P. O. Box 80328, Lincoln 68501 (17).

New Jersey: Alhambra Child Study Center (d.c; 5-12 yrs.), 31 Centre St., Newark 07102 (35).

Archbishop Boland Rehabilitation Center (d.c; 16-60 yrs.), 450 Market St. Newark 07105 (350).

Archbishop Damiano School (d.c; 5-21 yrs.), 532 Delsea Dr., Westville Grove 08093.

Catholic Communities Services, Archdiocese of Newark, 17 Mulberry St., Newark 07102. Services include: Alhambra Child Study Center, Archbishop Boland Rehabilitation Center, Mt. Carmel Guild, St. Anthony's and St. Patrick's Special Education Schools (see separate entries).

Department of Special Education, Diocese of Camden, 1845 Haddon Ave., Camden 08108. Services include: Archbishop Damiano School (above), and full time programs at 6 Catholic Schools; adult evening classes (18-65 yrs.); religious education programs.

Department of Special Education, Diocese of Paterson. Murray House (r; adults), 389 Main St., Paterson 07501. Also conducts four other adult group homes and one adult opportunity center.

Felician School for Exceptional Children (r,d.c; 2 1/2-14 yrs.), 260 S. Main St., Lodi 07644 (120).

McAuley School for Exceptional Children (d.c; 5-9 yrs.), 1633 Rt. 22 at Terrill Rd., Plainfield-Watchung 07060 (40).

Mt. Carmel Guild Special Education School (d.c; 6-15 yrs.), 189 Brunswick St., Jersey City 07302 (30).

Mt. Carmel Guild Special Education School (d.c; 6-12 yrs.), 550 E. Broad St., Westfield 07079 (35).

St. Anthony's Special Education School (d.c; 10-20 yrs.), 25 N. 7th St., Belleville 07109 (40).

Sr. Georgine Learning Center (d.c; 6-17 yrs.), 544 Chestnut Ave., Trenton 08611 (30).

St. John of God Community Services (d.c; birth to adults), 532 Delsea Dr., Westville Grove 05093.

St. Patrick's Special Education School (d.c; 6-17 yrs.), 72 Central Ave., Newark 07102 (50).

New Mexico: St. Joseph's Manor (r.b; 18-35 yrs.), P.O. Box 610, Bernalillo 87004. Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, P.O. Box 610. Bernalillo 87004. Twenty-four-hour adult care center for mentally retarded men.

New York: Cantalician Center for Learning (d.c; birth-21 yrs.), 3233 Main St., Buffalo 14214 (300).

Cantalician Center Workshop (d.c; 18 yrs. and older), 129A Central Park Plaza, Buffalo 14214 (150). Also conducts a vocational evaluation and rehabilitation training program.

Catholic Charities, Diocese of Rockville Centre — Services for Retarded Adults, 50 N. Park Ave., Box X, Rockville Centre 11570. Conducts four residences for retarded adults (Christopher Residence; Neumann Residence for Deaf Retarded; Alhambra House; Seton Residence — r.c; 21 yrs. and up).

Cobb Memorial School (r,d.c; 6-10 yrs.), Altamont 12009 (40).

Friends of L'Arche of Greater Syracuse, Inc. (r, adults), 1701 James St., Syracuse 13206 (12). Long-term facility for mentally retarded adults following philosophy of Jean Vanier and L'Arche movement.

Maryhaven Center of Hope (r,d.c; pre-school to adult), Myrtle Ave., Port Jefferson 11777. Offers variety of services.

Mercy Home for Children (r.c), 273 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn 11205.

Office for Disabled Persons, Diocese of Brooklyn, 191 Joralemon St., Brooklyn 11201. Services include day care center and community residences for retarded adults.

Office of the Handicapped, Archdiocese of New York, 1011 First Ave., New York 10022.

St. Catherine Center for Children (r.c; birth to 12 yrs. and d.c; 3-12 yrs.), 30 N. Main St., Albany 12203 (150). Also conducts group home and specialized foster care programs.

St. Joseph School for Exceptional Children (r.d.c; 5-21 yrs.), 10807 Bennett Rd., Dunkirk 14048 (26 r, 14 d). Residents must return home weekends and vacations.

School of the Holy Childhood (d.c; 5-21 yrs.), 100 Groton Parkway, Rochester 14623 (94). Adult program, 18-50 yrs.

North Carolina: Holy Angels Nursery (r.c; birth to 18 yrs.), Belmont 28012 (66).

Ohio: Good Shepherd Manor (permanent care of men 18 years and older), Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, P.O. Box 387, Wakefield 45687 (104).

Jufie Billiard School, (d.c; 6-12 yrs.), 4982 Clubside Rd., Lyndhurst 44124. (135). Non-graded school for children with learning problems.

Mary Immaculate School (d.c; 7-14 yrs.), 3837 Secor Rd., Toledo 43623 (60). For children with learning disabilities.

Mt. Aloysius (r, men; 21 yrs. and over), Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, P.O. Box 598, New Lexington 43764 (100).

Our Lady of Angels Special School (d.c; 6-16 yrs.), 3570 Rocky River Dr., Cleveland 44111 (30).

Our Lady of the Elms Special School (d.c; 6-15 yrs.), 1230 W. Market St., Akron 44313 (61).

Rose Mary, The Johanna Graselli Rehabilitation and Education Center (r.c; 3-12 yrs.), 19350 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 44117 (40).

St. John's Villa (r.c.b, 6-14 yrs; g, 6-18 yrs., continued care, g, 18 yrs. and over), 620 Roswell Rd. N.W., Carrollton 44615 (182).

St. Joseph Center (d.c; 6-16 yrs.), 2346 W. 14th St., Cleveland 44113 (60).

Oregon: Emily School for Multi-Handicapped Children (d.c; 2½-5 yrs.), 830 N.E. 47th Ave., Portland 97213 (12).

Providence Children's Nursing Center (r, c; nursing care), 830 N. E. 47th Ave., Portland 97213 (54).

Pennsylvania: Clelian Heights School for Exceptional Children (r.d.c; 5-21 yrs.), R.D. 9, Box 607, Greensburg 15601 (140). Also conducts re-socialization program (r.d.c; young adults).

Divine Providence Village (r, women), 686 Old Marple Rd., Springfield 19064 (96).

Don Guanella School (r.d.b; 6-21 yrs.) and C. K. Center (r.c; adults, post-school age), 1797 S. Sproul Rd., Springfield 19064.

McGuire Memorial (r.d.c; infancy to 7 yrs.), 2119 Mercer Rd., New Brighton 15066 (99).

Mercy Day School: Center for Special Learning (d.c; 2-21 yrs. and infant stimulation), 830 S. Woodward St., Allentown 18103 (82).

Our Lady of Confidence Day School (d.c; 4½-21 yrs.), 10th and Lycoming Sts., Philadelphia 19140 (140).

St. Anthony School for Exceptional Children (r.d.c; 5-21 yrs.), 13th St. and Hulton Rd., Oakmont 15139 (135).

St. Joseph Center for Special Learning (d.c;

4.7-21 yrs.), 619 Mahantongo St., Pottsville 17901 (40).

St. Joseph's Center (r.c; birth-17 yrs.), 2010 Adams Ave., Scranton 18509 (93).

St. Katherine School (d.c; 4-21 yrs.), William Rd. and Bowman Ave., Philadelphia 19151 (150)

Tennessee: Madonna Day School for Retarded Children (d.c; 5-16 yrs.), 4189 Leroy, Memphis 38108 (52).

St. Bernard School for Exceptional Children, (c; 4-8 yrs.), 2021 21st Ave. S., Nashville 37212 (25).

Texas: Notre Dame of Dallas Special School (d.c; 3-16 yrs.), 1451 E. Northgate Dr., Irving 75062. (115). Notre Dame Vocational Center (d.c; 16 yrs. and over), same address, provides work-study program for exceptional people over 16 (60).

Virginia: St. Coletta School (d.c; 3-25 yrs.), 1305 N. Jackson St., Arlington 22201 (45). For developmentally disabled.

St. Mary's Infant Home (r.c; 3 days-9 yrs.), 317 Chapel St., Norfolk 23504 (50).

Wisconsin: St. Coletta School (r.c), Jefferson 53549 (372). Offers the following programs:

a complete program of special education from kindergarten through elementary and advanced levels (r.d.c);

a work training center in preparation for job placement (r.c; 18-25 yrs.);

a residential care center (r.c; 45-85 yrs.);

a half-way house to give guidance and assist with problems (r; 18-24 yrs.);

sheltered workshop employment for the mentally retarded in a homelike environment (r.c; 25-45 yrs.).

St. Coletta Day School (c; 8-16 yrs.), 1725 N. 54th St., Milwaukee. 53208 (12).

Orthopedically Handicapped

Alabama: Father Purcell Memorial (r.c; birth to 14 yrs.), 2048 W. Fairview Ave., Montgomery 36108 (52). Skilled nursing home.

Pennsylvania: St. Edmond's Home for Crippled Children (r.c; birth-16 yrs.), 320 S. Roberts Rd., Rosemont 19010 (40).

Visually Handicapped

Illinois: Vision Services (d.c), Catholic Charities, 721 N. LaSalle Dr., Chicago 60610. Itinerant education services for visually impaired students attending regular Catholic elementary and high schools in Chicago archdiocese (30).

Maine: Visually Handicapped Services: 87 High St., Portland 04101; 15 Vaughn St., Caribou 04736; 382 Sabattus St., Lewiston 04240; 95 Main St., Orono 04472; 224 Main St., Waterville. Itinerant teacher and other services.

New Jersey: St. Joseph's School for the Multiple Handicapped Blind (r.d.c; 3-21 yrs.), 253 Baldwin Ave., Jersey City 07306 (27).

New York: Catholic Charities Services for Visually Impaired Persons (c), 272 Merrick Rd., Lynbrook 11563. All ages, differing programs.

Lavelle School for the Blind (r.d.c; 3-21 yrs.), 221st St. and Paulding Ave., Bronx 10469 (120).

Pennsylvania: St. Lucy Day School (d.c; 3½-14 yrs.), 929 S. Farragut St., Philadelphia. 19143.

COMMUNICATIONS

CATHOLIC PRESS STATISTICS

The 1986 *Catholic Press Directory*, published by the Catholic Press Association, reported a total of 609 periodicals in North America with a circulation of 27,834,760. The figures included 179 English-language newspapers with a circulation of 5,590,828; 387 English-language magazines with a circulation of 21,546,782; and 43 other-language periodicals (newspapers and magazines) with a circulation of 697,150.

Newspapers in the U.S.

There were 163 English-language newspapers (circulation 5,356,523); 9 Spanish-language (circulation, 105,881); and 10 in other languages (circulation, approximately 103,000). Nine of these had national circulation; 157 English-language (including 4 editions of *Our Sunday Visitor*) and 9 in other languages were diocesan newspapers. Listed below, according to circulation figures are the national weekly newspapers and diocesan newspapers with large circulations.

National: *Our Sunday Visitor*, 235,793; *National Catholic Register*, 57,225; *Catholic Twin Circle*, 50,301; *National Catholic Reporter*, 48,837; *Jednota* (Slovak and English), 36,491; *The Wanderer*, 36,273; *The Catholic Mentor* (first issue scheduled for publication, October, 1986), 35,000 (projected); *El Visitante Dominical* (Spanish), 31,000; *Katolícky Sokol* — *Catholic Falcon* (Slovak and English), 10,000.

Diocesan (weeklies, unless indicated otherwise): *Long Island Catholic* (Rockville Centre), 138,384; *Catholic New York* (New York), 129,137; *Pittsburgh Catholic*, 117,317; *Western New York Catholic* (monthly, Buffalo), 99,000; *Chicago Catholic*, 98,279; *St. Louis Review*, 94,986; *The Tablet* (Brooklyn, N.Y.), 90,325; *Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia), 87,534; *Catholic Voice* (biweekly, Oakland),

86,823; *Catholic Sun* (biweekly, Phoenix), 80,804; *Denver Catholic Register*, 76,860; *Clarion Herald* (New Orleans), 72,204; *The Evangelist* (Albany), 66,500; *Catholic Universe Bulletin* (biweekly, Cleveland), 61,581; *The Record* (Louisville), 60,989;

Catholic Voice (Omaha), 58,684; *Catholic Review* (Baltimore), 54,543; *Catholic Witness* (biweekly, Harrisburg), 54,289; *Catholic Accent* (Greensburg), 53,299; *Catholic Bulletin* (St. Paul and Minneapolis), 53,021; *Catholic Light* (biweekly, Scranton), 52,597; *The Pilot* (Boston), 52,141; *Catholic Standard* (Washington, D.C.), 52,039; *The Monitor* (Trenton and Metuchen), 51,666; *The Criterion* (Indianapolis), 49,366; *Courier Journal* (Rochester), 49,109; *The Voice* (biweekly, Miami), 47,000; *Catholic Sun* (Syracuse), 45,700; *Catholic Commentator* (Baton Rouge), 45,151; *The Tidings* (Los Angeles), 45,100.

The oldest Catholic newspaper in the United States is *The Pilot* of Boston, established in 1829 (under a different title).

Magazines in U.S.

The *Catholic Press Directory* reported more than 375 English- and other-language magazines in the U.S. with a circulation of more than 21,000,000.

America (circulation, 32,985) and *Commonweal* (circulation, 19,000), are the only weekly and biweekly magazines, respectively, of general interest.

The monthly magazine with the largest circulation is *Columbia* (1,381,844), the official organ of the Knights of Columbus.

General-interest monthly magazines with large circulations include: *Catholic Digest* (618,067); *Liguorian* (500,000); *St. Anthony's Messenger* (421,782); *U.S. Catholic* (95,003).

CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES IN THE U.S.

(Sources: *Catholic Press Directory*, 1986; Almanac survey; NC News Service.)

Abbreviation code: a, annual; bm, bimonthly; m, monthly; q, quarterly; w, weekly.

Circulation figures for some of these newspapers and magazines are given in the article, *Catholic Press Statistics*.

Newspapers

Acadiana Catholic (formerly *The Morning Star*), biweekly; P.O. Box 3223, Lafayette, La. 70502; Lafayette diocese.

Advocate, The w; 37 Evergreen Pl., E. Orange, N.J. 07018; Newark archdiocese.

Alaskan Shepherd, 6 times a year; 1312 Peger Rd., Fairbanks, Alaska 99701; Fairbanks diocese.

America (Ukrainian-English), daily; 817 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19123.

Anchor, The w; P.O. Box 7, Fall River, Mass. 02722; Fall River diocese.

Arkansas Catholic, w; P.O. Box 7417, Little Rock, Ark. 72217.

Arlington Catholic Herald, w; 200 N. Glebe Rd., Suite 614, Arlington, Va. 22203; Arlington diocese.

Bayou Catholic, The, w; P.O. Box 9077, Houma, La. 70361; Houma-Thibodaux diocese.

Beacon, The, w; P.O. Box 1887, Clifton, N.J. 07015; Paterson diocese.

Bishop's Bulletin, m; P.O. Box 665, Yankton, S. Dak. 57078.

Bolletino, m; 1801 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94109; Central Council of Italian Catholic Federation.

Byzantine Catholic World, biweekly; 3643 Perrysylvia Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15214; Pittsburgh Byzantine archdiocese.

Catholic Accent, w; P.O. Box 850, Greensburg, Pa. 15601; Greensburg diocese.